

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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GOVERNMENTS REFUSE PERMIT TO SOVIET YOUTH

World Peace Congress Voices Its Objection to Communism

COLORED DELEGATE MAKES MOVING PLEA

Various Groups Are Working to Obtain Unanimity for the Final Resolution

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OMMEN, Holland.—The World Youth Peace Congress now in the fourth day of its session has clearly registered its anti-Communistic viewpoint. A vote hinged on a resolution presented by a small German faction which was intended as a vote of censure of certain governments which had refused to honor the views of the Russian youth planning to attend the congress. The Government of Holland, according to an announcement by the Dutch central committee, had refused to permit the representatives of the Russian Soviet Union to enter the country for the purpose of sharing in the discussions of the conference.

It was then reported that the German Government had refused the right of transit across Germany to the same Soviet youth. The announcement was then made that the Moscow Government had refused permission to the Tolstoyan religious group of Russian youth to attend the congress. The action of the three governments precipitated a crisis in the congress, and when the tumult had subsided a small German Communist faction presented a resolution vigorously censuring them.

Rebuke to Communists

A counter resolution was immediately presented, ostensibly calling for delay in acting on the motion, but which in effect was intended as a rebuke to the small Communist group in the congress which had endeavored to take over the leadership of the gathering. The motion calling for delay was passed by an overwhelming vote and the congress has gone on record in favor of social democratic liberalism as opposed to the Soviet brand of Communism.

With that question disposed of, the congress was divided into five groups for the intensive study of the economic, political, educational, religious and racial aspects of the peace problem. The chairmen of the various commissions have been drawn from different racial and national groups, and each commission is supplied with a sufficient number of translators so that all discussions may be heard in English, French and German.

Racial Minorities' Issues

In the racial minorities group, two delegates, one from Africa and the other from India, called for a peace based on justice to the colored races of the world.

J. DeGraft Johnson, of the West African Students Union, eloquently testified to the fact that "the youth of all nations today are surrounding the difficulties of color, class and creed." Then addressing himself to the British youth groups, Mr. Johnson said: "To the British youths comes the challenge whether they are prepared to give the Negro youth a chance to evolve a culture of his own, whether they are willing to reconcile precept with example and to do others what they wish done to them. It is hardly possible to expect peace in the world living in a whirlpool of selfishness, hypocrisy and deception, whose interests are not for all but for a few who crave the attention of the powers of the earth."

Status of Nationhood

The western idea of nationalism denotes the possession primarily of military, naval and air power, but such interpretation of the word deprives many groups and communities of people, principally the colored, of the privilege of status of nationhood. On the attitude of the white youth toward the colored youth is to be laid the foundations of the future history of mankind."

M. Sanya of the Indian student movement declared that the young people of India only desired a world peace based on the fundamentals of justice and free government.

Other groups are now in the midst of their debates, out of which it is hoped some measure of unanimity can be secured on the final message to be discussed by the plenary session of the congress before the adjournment on Sunday. Already it is apparent the young people as well as adults have their own differences of opinion regarding the best approach toward the consummation of world peace. Whether or not those differences will be so sharply defined as to make impossible the formation at this time of a World Federation of Youth for Peace remains to be seen.

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Delegates to Anti-Alcoholic Congress



Left to Right—Dr. J. M. Doran, United States Prohibition Commissioner, and Capt. J. P. McGovern, General Counsel of the Industrial Alcohol Institute, Who Are Representing the United States at the International Congress Against Alcoholism Now Being Held in Antwerp.

ANTI-ALCOHOL CONGRESS OPENS ITS 19TH SESSION

Resolutions to Be Moved Urging Legislation for Restricting Liquor Sales

Word Means Trade-Mark, and Chinese Are Particular, Says Commerce Man

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—If Americans desire to trade satisfactorily with the Chinese, they must be punctilious in avoiding offense, and must give close attention to electing a suitable "chop," according to Dr. Julius Klein of the Department of Commerce. "Chop," being the Chinese word for trade-mark.

"If your trade mark features the picture of a dog, you will do well to change it in China, for the dog, to put it mildly, has no high place in Chinese regard," Dr. Klein said.

"Still worse would be the error of a manufacturer who stamped a rabbit on his wares, and if by chance he should choose the rabbit, inoffensive enough to our western ideas, his product would be condemned at a glance."

The traditional beliefs and taboos of the Chinese must be taken into consideration. Certain American fruit exporters were not successful in the Chinese markets because of the color combinations of their packages. An American canned milk concern, on the other hand, made a favorable impression with its trade-mark showing an infant labeled "It is a boy." The Chinese have great pride in their sons.

Chinese bought American hot water bottles in large numbers to put in their muffs for warmth and to hold against their faces to reddened their cheeks.

If the radio is not yet used to advertise in China there is something comparable to it in the way the wandering story tellers weave into their relation of myths and legends tales of the merits of various articles bearing advertising trade-marks. Motion pictures are also employed in helping to build up a market for American merchandise.

IRAK CHAMBER PASSES NATIONAL FLAG BILL; BAN ON ARAB PAPERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—The Indian Customs and Excise Law will shortly be abolished in Iraq, some of its provisions being held contrary to the sovereignty of Iraq as provided in the Constitution, it was announced at a recent sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. A new draft law has been prepared and it will be submitted to Parliament at an early date.

Meanwhile, the Bagdad Chamber of Commerce is studying the new draft law, and will submit comments thereon to the Ministry. Iraq is also soon to have a new flag, the National Flag Bill having passed its third reading. The ban on two Arab language newspapers of Bagdad will be lifted "as soon as the reasons for which they were suspended cease to exist."

This announcement was made by the Minister of the Interior, defending the action of his Government in suppressing temporarily two newspapers, Al Istifl (Independence) and Al Zarman (Times) for provocative articles in connection with the visit to Iraq in February of Sir Alfred Mond, now Lord Melchett.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

What Became of the Bartenders?

Philadelphia SURVEY made by the League for the Enforcement of Prohibition in Philadelphia of the careers of 100 former bartenders who were forced out of their jobs by the Volstead Act has disclosed some remarkable facts. They point encouragingly to the positive value of prohibition in its effect upon individuals whose lives were intimately involved with intemperance.

The survey was conducted under the most ordinary conditions: the investigators, having sought out the former bartenders, proceeded to engage them in conversation upon themselves, disarming them of all suspicion with regard to the questioning by posing as "good follows" and so obtaining data which an officious manner would never have

STUDENTS EARN \$728,637 DURING ACADEMIC YEAR

Boston University Men and Women Go Everywhere, Do Everything to Earn

Boston University students, or at least 1854 of them mostly from the college of business administration, earned \$728,637.21 during the past academic year, according to a report just made by Norman H. Abbott, head of the vocational and supervised employment department of the institution.

This survey shows the work of but one of several similar departments of Boston University and covers but a portion of the 14,035 students registered.

The students, both men and women, traveled all over the United States in pursuit of their jobs and one even went to London to do his bit. As for the jobs themselves, they embraced a wide variety of lines.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

200 Earn \$390,630

Of the total amount earned, the largest part was made by evening division students and day division seniors, 209 of them amassing total earnings of \$390,630.24, all from positions obtained through the vocational department. Other day division students, working only a few hours of the evening, made \$64,047.06 last year, while the college seniors sent out to eliminate the business administration degree requirement of a year of supervised field work earned \$273,959.91.

During the college year, which closed with the summer session commencement Aug. 11, 581 women and 1925 men students applied for jobs. For these applicants, 1645 different positions were secured, 1289 going to the men and 336 to the women.

Had these Boston University people been European students they never could have worked as well as they did for college tuition. For instance, 238 men combined manual labor with retail selling to earn \$726.56 while 237 did cleaning and odd jobs to make \$1749.50. There were 67 waiters and their total wages while in college amounted to \$11,005.76. Police jobs paid 33 men a total of \$521.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Soliciting enabled 80 to make \$1740.25. Of some of the other men who held down part-time positions while studying, eight were telephone operators, three were chauffeurs, 16 were listed as "companions," five tutors, two were elevator men, 10 were musicians and 15 were credit men in retail stores.

Forty-one theatrical employees, 46 truck drivers, 44 college proctors, 33 insurance investigators and 23 store clerks were also employed. This summer, 25 were working in summer camps and will thereby bring back to College a total of \$1645.

The women 258 of them earned \$6728.48 through evening and part-time work. Clerical work drew the most, 34 girls earning \$1536 for college expenses. Domestic work came next with 18 earning \$1409.60. The waitresses, 17 in all, made only \$240.58 last year, while but five girls doing accounting work made \$670. One girl got \$20 for being a theater extra.

REACHED 10,000-FOOT ALTITUDES

Goebel estimated the distance of the flight at 2710 miles. He navigated by instruments all the way, for the fliers, soaring in places to a height of 10,000 feet, were able to pick up no landmarks.

The fastest previous time for a transcontinental flight was 21 hours and 48 minutes, made by Lieut. Russell L. Maughan in 1924. That was not a nonstop flight. Maughan's route was from New York to San Francisco and five stops were made en route for fueling.

At the Garden City Hotel the two fliers ate breakfast of eggs and orange juice. There was food aboard the Yankee Doodle, but it went untouched except for one bite taken from a sandwich by Tucker.

During the night Goebel, sitting in the forward seat, and Tucker, behind him, passed notes to each other on a piano wire.

After a short rest at the hotel in Garden City they planned to drive to the Hotel Ambassador, New York.

Goebel Flies Across Continent in Record Time, 18 Hrs. 58 Min.

Cuts Time Made in 1923 by Macready and Kelly by 7 Hrs. and 42 Min.

CURTIS FIELD (AP)—The first transcontinental, nonstop airplane flight from west to east was completed here Monday by Art Goebel and Harry Tucker, who crossed the country from Los Angeles in a Lockheed Vega monoplane in 18 hours and 58 minutes.

The plane, the Yankee Doodle, landed at 11:04 a.m. eastern daylight saving time, beating by 7 hours and 42 minutes the record made by Lieut. John A. Macready and Oakley G. Kelly, who made the trip to west transcontinental in 1923.

Leaving Mines Field, Los Angeles, at 12:06 o'clock, coast time, Sunday afternoon, Goebel piloted the Yankee Doodle across New Mexico, swung over Wichita, Kan., passed above St. Louis at midnight and crossed Columbus, O., at dawn.

Goebel Piloted Entire Trip

Goebel, who won the Dole race to Hawaii, was at the controls throughout the journey. Tucker, Santa Monica sportsman, who backed the flight, rode as a passenger.

Because the Yankee Doodle had been expected to land at Roosevelt Field, few persons were at Curtis Field when the big plane came into view. Frank R. Tichenor, editor of Aero Digest, whom Goebel greeted with a "Good morning, Frank," as he stepped from the ship, took the unofficial landing time, since no official timers were present. Tichenor said the Yankee Doodle's wheels touched the ground at 11:04 a.m.

Goebel and Tucker flew at altitudes of from 8000 to 10,000 feet, and with the aid of favoring winds made an average speed of 150 miles an hour. The plane's consumption of gasoline was 360 gallons.

One of Goebel's first acts was to wire his mother, Mrs. Emma Goebel of Los Angeles, news of his safe arrival.

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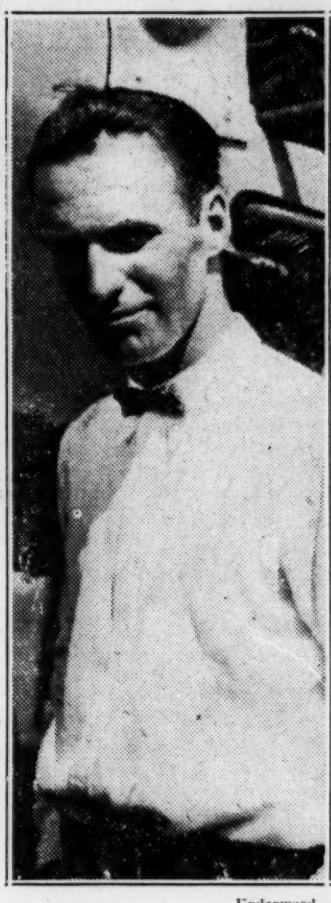
The Yankee Doodle slipped through several areas of fog and was pushed a bit by severe side-winds, especially over Terra Haute, Ind. Goebel said that at times it was necessary to head the plane 15 degrees off the course to allow for the air currents.

At the Garden City Hotel the two fliers ate breakfast of eggs and orange juice. There was food aboard the Yankee Doodle, but it went untouched except for one bite taken from a sandwich by Tucker.

During the night Goebel, sitting in the forward seat, and Tucker, behind him, passed notes to each other on a piano wire.

After a short rest at the hotel in Garden City they planned to drive to the Hotel Ambassador, New York.

Piloted Yankee Doodle



ARTHUR C. GOEBEL

NEW INSURANCE PLAN FOR CARS OFFERED PUBLIC

Make Rates Fit Individuals According to Safety Record, Says Registrar

GOVERNOR PROTESTS AGAINST INCREASES

Mr. Fuller, However, Frowns on State Taking Over Business of Writing Liability

A recommendation that premium charges for the automobile liability insurance required of all motor car owners in Massachusetts should be classified on the safety records of individual drivers rather than on the present geographical division of the State into rate zones, has grown out of the state insurance commissioner's announcement that rates for 1929 will be greatly increased in some sections.

The proposal was made by George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles, and has been endorsed by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, who said he would urge upon Wesley E. Monk, State Insurance Commissioner, that this plan ought to be considered.

"We are the public's attorneys, and ought not to accept too readily the views of the insurance companies as to what rates they should have," the Governor said. He added that the commissioner is placed in a difficult position by having both to represent the public interest and to determine judicially the rates under the law, but believed the task possible.

First Steps Needed

To be able to do this, the insurance commissioner needs a larger organization to help him prepare the data upon which to check up the reasonableness of the insurance company's pleas for higher rates," Governor Fuller continued. "I think the Legislature ought to give it to him."

Insurance by a state fund instead of by private companies was favored by Mr. Parker, who said that since the insurance is compulsory it should be furnished at cost. Governor Fuller, however, said:

"I dislike to think that it will be necessary for the State to go into the insurance business."

Mr. Parker offered his plan as an alternative to the one under which all the citizens of a town with a high claim record must pay a high rate.

"If a man has been driving an automobile in Massachusetts for the last 20 years," he said, "and the insurance companies have not had to pay out anything on accident claims resulting from his operation, he is certainly entitled to the lowest possible rate, whether he lives in Chelsea or Greenfield."

Place Blame Where Due

"If another man has been operating three years, and the insurance people have had to pay out \$1500 in settlement of claims for accidents for which he has been responsible, then it would seem to be quite equitable to charge him a premium of \$500 for the next ensuing year."

"This idea of fixing the premium rates upon the basis of individual records would very quickly drive the dangerous automobile operators from our roads, and make them safer for the honest and respectable operators and for the public in general."

"I see no reason why it would not be quite practicable to fix the premium rates on a basis of individual records, and this is certainly more just and reasonable than fixing them upon a geographical basis."

"There could be several classes of individuals. The records at the Registry of Motor Vehicles would show in which class each automobile owner and operator should be

HOPE IS REVIVED FOR COMPROMISE IN NEW BEDFORD

Recent Events Report as Leading Up to Plans for Fresh Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The past week is said to have shown a drift in sentiment in the textile strike situation. Reported redress among the strikers and waning sympathy on the part of neutrals has, in the opinion of many, aroused hopes for a successful strike settlement conference.

It is admitted by many now that the uncompromising attitude of union members against arbitration, when they voted down overwhelmingly the most recent proposal of the State Board of Conciliation, has cost them dearly in public support, even though it is not clear whether the manufacturers would have agreed to arbitration. On this account many believe the mill executives would be likely to consider seriously any reasonable compromise offer, and would hesitate to accept responsibility for turning down a possibility of settlement.

The evidences of a change in the strike trend are said to consist in part of less enthusiasm on the picket lines, refusal of part of the radical group's following to risk arrest again, a cooler attitude on the part of many who have been steady contributors to the strikers' relief, and reports of differences among some of the strike leaders and union members.

Further, there is said to have been an unusual increase in the number of strikers reported as seeking out their former employers to ask how to get back to work, or whether they are likely to get employment immediately after Labor Day. In one mill it was reported that 65 weavers were at work last week and that more were.

From the early weeks of the shutdown there has appeared to outsiders little likelihood of a complete victory for either side. The uncompromising attitude of the rank and file of the striking operatives until recently left the union leaders no choice but to maintain an unyielding stand. Entry of the radicals, and actions of some of the strikers a month or two ago solidified this attitude.

From one standpoint the mills are under less compulsion to reopen now than they were six weeks ago, since they have cancelled the orders they could not then fill and will now have to build up a bank of orders on which to resume operation. They are, however, under pressure from financial reasons and from the desirability of regaining favor in public sentiment on their labor policy.

Financial pressure also is operating on the workers and particularly on their landlords. With tax time

EVENTS TONIGHT

EVENTS TOMORROW
Meeting and luncheon, Du Pont Company, Hotel Statler. Talk on "Personality in Business" by V. C. Thompson, head of the firm of N. Eastman Company, sales and engineers. Kiwanis Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12 noon.

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries and ways of art. Summer hours 11 to 5. Closed on Thursdays.

National Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Newbury Street—Open daily, 10 to 5; free. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5 to 8; Thursdays, 5 to 8. Admission free. Loan exhibition of sculpture by Joseph Coletti 23, through summer. Moya art, 24. Peabody Museum, Harvard Colors 25. Frank W. Benson, lent by Edward T. Storrs '89, through the summer.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of portraits and water colors by artist members. Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Contemporary British artists, in the Renaissance Court, through Sept. 15. Glass Museum, Fenway—Closed until Sept. 1.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Newbury Street—Cambridge—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Tuesdays, 5 to 8; Thursdays, 5 to 8. Admission free. Loan exhibition of sculpture by Joseph Coletti 23, through summer. Moya art, 24. Peabody Museum, Harvard Colors 25. Frank W. Benson, lent by Edward T. Storrs '89, through the summer.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of portraits and water colors by artist members. Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Contemporary British artists, in the Renaissance Court, through Sept. 15. Glass Museum, Fenway—Closed until Aug. 31.

Lowell Art Association, Whistler House, 22 Washington Street, Lowell—Summer exhibition of invited paintings and permanent collection of works of art and souvenirs of the Whistler and French families. Through Aug. 31.

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approaching, owners of tenement property who have been without income through the refusal of operatives to pay rent during the strike have begun a movement for joint action to improve their situation. The program tentatively includes rent reductions of from 25 to 40 per cent, insistence that rents be paid from now on, formation of a joint enforcement group to make evictions if necessary, and discussion of some plan by which back rent can be made collectible later.

Get Out Vote, Plea of Civic Federation

(Continued from Page 1)

sive resistance. Whatever is worth while is worth fighting for—a fundamental principle of our American origins.

Need Attention of All

"We may rail at the quantity and quality of legislation enacted by 'corrupt' and 'inefficient' municipal and state governments, not to mention the federal lawmaking body, but we who refuse to perform our share of the party drudgery have only ourselves to blame."

"Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of enrolling in one's chosen party. This runs counter to the theories of the 'independent voter' who desires to be free to vote for the 'best man' and also to avoid contamination from grafters and 'ward heelers.' Nevertheless, in twenty states, unless the citizen has enrolled in advance as a member of the Republican or the Democratic party, he cannot vote in the primary of that party."

7,000,000 First Voters

"Since 7,000,000 boys and girls will cast their first presidential votes this year, it is of the utmost importance that they be linked up with their respective party organizations. There are other millions of boys and girls, however, who will not be of voting age, but who can aid their party organizations in getting the members of their families to perform their civic duty."

"With all this effort to increase the vote, it must be borne in mind that the broad aim is to get out not simply a bigger vote but a better vote. Doubling an unintelligent vote only clogs the election machinery and does not serve the cause of democracy."

Raskob Urges All Persons Eligible to Vote Go to Polls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Nothing is more important to the future of America than that our citizens manifest their own interest in its future by voting," John J. Raskob, chairman of the

Financial Committee, is operating on the workers and particularly on their landlords. With tax time

Sousa Leads the Marches



Lieut.-Commander John Philip Sousa, Navy Band Conductor, Was the First Distinguished Guest to Use the New Waiting Room of the New North Station. He is Shown Leading the Youngsters of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation Orchestra in One of the Pieces of Their Brief Dedicatory Program.

Boston & Maine Road Opens New North Terminal

Passengers Use Station but Formal Opening Deferred for Month or More

The new North Station is now open to the public, although George Hannauer, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has announced that the formal opening will be deferred for a month or two.

A formal dedication of the waiting room, however, was held on Sunday. Before a crowd that filled this impromptu auditorium, Lt.-Commander John Philip Sousa, conductor of the United States Naval Band, led the orchestra of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation. Under his leadership the youngsters made the strains of "Cherry Time," known to be one of his favorites, re-echo through the hitherto unused room.

"It is commendable that both parties this year are making earnest endeavors to have enrolled a very large vote. If an administration is to function well and to decide wisely on important issues, it should be governed by public opinion. We certainly do not get the public opinion of the United States when only 50 per cent of the qualified voters appear at the polls. The time to record either satisfaction or disapproval of officials is on election day."

"Research into this neglect of voting by the people of the United States has led our legislative bodies into taking action in order to develop a greater vote. The principal measures in this line have been the various laws made by the states for absent voting. Forty-five of the 48 states have made provisions so that abstainers from these states may cast their ballots."

"Remember, you cannot vote if you do not register."

ALBERTA TO PROVIDE PARKS FOR PEOPLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—A part of the program being outlined by the Alberta Government in connection with town and rural planning is the establishment, within the next few years, of from 20 to 30 provincial parks. In speaking of this matter in Lethbridge this month, J. E. Brownlie, Alberta Premier, stated the parks would each be from 10 to 15 acres in extent and would be scattered throughout the Province as playgrounds for the people and dedicated to their social needs and enjoyment.

The Provincial Government will shortly appoint a director of town planning whose duty it will be to assist in town planning for new communities and whose advice will be available to established communities in improving their present streets and park systems.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 64 Atlantic City 64
Atlantic City 64 Montreal 64
Boston 63 Nantucket 63
Buffalo 63 New Orleans 80
Burlington 63 New York 80
Charleston 67 Philadelphia 68
Chicago 65 Pittsburgh 68
Denver 62 Portland, Me. 64
Des Moines 62 Portland, Ore. 52
Eastport 56 San Francisco 64
Galveston 82 St. Louis 72
Hatteras 80 St. Paul 68
Honolulu 80 St. Thomas 72
Kansas City 72 Tampa 80
Los Angeles 64 Washington 68

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:39 p. m.; Tuesday, 4:01 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:10 p. m.

BALTIMORE

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\$295

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Building, now in process, will give a new North Station frontage on Causeway Street from Beverly Street to Nashua.

The first ticket to be passed over the counter of the new ticket windows was purchased by Bernard J. Taylor, machinist mate in the U. S. Navy, and the next three tickets were also sold to navy men.

Honors Go to Each Nation Signing Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

In Paris on an occasion which should be a remarkable manifestation of general agreement to abolish war.

Proposed Trip to London Abandoned by Mr. Kellogg

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

S. ILE DE FRANCE AT SEA—Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, has decided to abandon his proposed trip to London, due to the heavy schedule prepared in Paris and Dublin. Although he very much wanted to visit the city where he was Ambassador, he now finds that practically no time remains after Paris and Dublin.

His decision was made after learning that the luncheon at the President's Palace at Rambouillet was scheduled for Wednesday, making his departure from Havre on the cruiser Detroit impossible before that night or Thursday morning.

After a 24-hour run to Dublin, with two three-day stay there, he will embark on the Leviathan for Cherbourg on Sept. 4 instead of Southampton.

Mr. Kellogg originally intended departing for Dublin on the same day that the treaty was signed.

"OLD IRONSIDES" WORK IS ALMOST HALF DONE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The work of rebuilding the United States frigate Constitution, under way at the Charlestown Navy Yard, is 42 per cent completed. Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commanding of the First Naval District, and chairman of the committee in charge, has reported.

In making this announcement, Admiral Andrews called attention to the 116th anniversary of the famous battle in which "Old Ironsides" fought and defeated the British ship "Guerriere" and established the United States as a sea power. More than \$554,000 has been raised for the expenses of restoring the old ship through contributions, Admiral Andrews reported. Less than \$230,000 more is needed, he said.

The great concourse, also marble

tiled floor, 480 feet long and 64 feet wide, affords the most rapid movement for the 90,000 people going to and from Boston & Maine trains

each day.

The new North Station proper extends from Haverhill Street along widened Causeway Street, 438 feet. Construction on the Boston and Lowell site, 118 foot frontage on Causeway Street, of a restaurant and possibly a hotel building and erection of the North Station Industrial

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NEW TURKEY'S RISE EXPLAINED BY MADAM EDIB

Feminist Leader Says Ideals of Wilson for Near East Cast Aside in Treaty

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Maps lined the wall of the general conference room of the Institute of Politics as Madam Halide Edib, Turkish feminist leader, described the new Turkey that has arisen since the war.

The maps showed the divisions into which, she said, the allied powers expected to slice up the defeated Turkey as arranged by the secret treaties of 1915-17. A vivid block of green marked the Italian zone in the dismembered state, a line of magenta showed Russia's claim to the Bosphorus, a splash of scarlet proclaimed British claims, a rich maroon explained the ambitious French demands for spheres of influence from Mosul to Damascus.

Amid this chromatic welter arose Madam Edib, first woman to lecture at the institute, representing the new Nationalist sentiment of the United Angora Government that has grown out of the war. Prof. Phillip Marshall Brown of Princeton introduced her, after Dr. Albert W. Lybster, University of Illinois, had told how the United States was brought into the near eastern picture by the Wilson promises against annexation, and had discussed the Greek action, which, he said, seemed to put these promises at naught.

Says Wilson Ideals Cast Aside

Madam Edib described the transition from the old to new Turkey since the war. When Turkey laid down its arms in 1918 to the victorious allies, it believed the Wilson ideals would be carried out. It was soon disillusioned, the speaker said. She described the period between the occupation of Smyrna and the Treaty of Sevres as "the ugliest in the post-war time." The disillusionment of the Turks, she said, caused leaders of the country to rally in Angora. According to her interpretation of the history of the time, western powers came to Turkey "to civilize" and remained "to massacre." However, only occasional bitterness appeared in Mme. Edib's account. Speaking of Russian influence, she said:

"We have taken to western civilization and we will carry it out rather than take up Bolshevism. On the other hand, Russia's sympathy for the underdog has won Turkey, and the Soviets are playing a profound part in Turkish affairs."

She praised the democracy behind the original system of government established by the Turks in Anatolia. Jean Jacques Rousseau, she said, would have been delighted could he have seen his ideals of democratic government set to work. Party was not put before country, at the outset.

Believes Government Stable

Concluding her address, Madam Edib stressed the stability which she feels the new Turkish Government has achieved. She said that her belief in this solidity and permanence is not based on statistics, but on her personal knowledge of the men and women who make up the country. Answering questions, she said that no problem had arisen in Turkey over the Jewish minority.

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Chef Cashing Often Difficult

To cash a check in a local South American bank is often a complicated process. One presents the check, Professor Collings said, and receives in exchange a brass check with a number. One then retires to a bench and waits—10 or 15 minutes, or perhaps half an hour. The number on the check is called, and the difficult transaction is put through. The arrangements at the First National Bank branch in Buenos Aires exemplified all the change that more modern outside methods are bringing. Behind the typical bank grill, Professor Collings said, the checks are received, scrutinized and cashed in a few seconds. The establishment of such branches, he pointed out, is the result of the efficient United States Federal Reserve System. Prior to the reserve system it was impossible to establish branches. The field has opened since the war. Already one United States bank has about 50 branches in Cuba, and the total there is about 65.

With the groundwork laid for extension of credit, there has come the credit itself, with the post-war wealth of the United States. Furthermore, the success of Professor Kemmerer of Princeton has improved the financial systems of various southern nations, Professor Collings said. This financial expert has made a business of reforming the banking systems of independent nations. He has been the "Alexander Hamilton" of half a dozen Latin-American countries which have called him, one after another, to draft banking laws. These countries include Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Chile and Bolivia.

Professor Raises Ethical Issues

Professor Collings raised the ethical and moral questions involved in America's financial penetration of South America. He said, in part: "It is perfectly clear that our financial penetration has been entirely at the

request of Latin Americans, and in no sense has it been forced upon them by this country.

"Latin American countries being somewhat backward in their economic development, they have faced the lack of a banking and credit system which would promote their interests. They have depended largely upon foreigners to transact their banking, especially the international business. In addition, currency was not only depreciated in many countries but the per capita circulation of currency was only one-tenth that in the United States. This imposed a natural sluggishness to business and particularly called for long credit extensions."

Dr. Wu Speaks on China

The social democracy that the new China is evolving is not communistic, but is fitted peculiarly for an Oriental state, said Dr. C. C. Wu, formerly Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, and now an envoy in the United States to present China's viewpoint to new conditions in the Far East. China needs foreign capital above everything else, he said, but will not permit this capital to dominate it. Some form of state socialism to regulate capital and other public utilities like railroads, is favored by Dr. Wu. He stressed the enormous influence exerted by the railways and added that "this influence should not get into foreign hands." Dr. Wu pre-

sented that China would become a responsible, constitutional government in a "surprisingly short time."

One of the evils of Chinese history has been favoritism and nepotism in public life, he said. This form of graft will be extinguished, he believes.

"In a word," he concluded, "while retaining the best in our old civilization and culture, we want to make of China a modern nation politically, socially and economically. For a group to attempt to do this to a country larger than the whole of Europe and containing a quarter of the inhabitants of the globe is a herculean task. Nevertheless, we believe we shall succeed because we have no other wish than the welfare of the people and we believe that we have the sympathy and support of the entire people."

INSURANCE OFFICES WILL AID VETERANS

WASHINGTON—Holders of Government life insurance policies will

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PLANES TO SPRAY COTTON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The Department of Public Communications has granted permission for two American planes to cross the international border at Ciudad Juarez. The planes are to take part in an aerial anti-boll weevil campaign in the Laguna cotton growing district of Mexico which is being carried on by American entomologists.

Exports to Canada increased by

\$74,000,000, due largely to sales of

automobiles, tractors and grain. The

chief changes in the trade with

Europe were increases in the price

and decrease in the quantity of cotton

exported, reduced price of gasoline

exported, and decline in quantity ex-

ports of coal which had been abnor-

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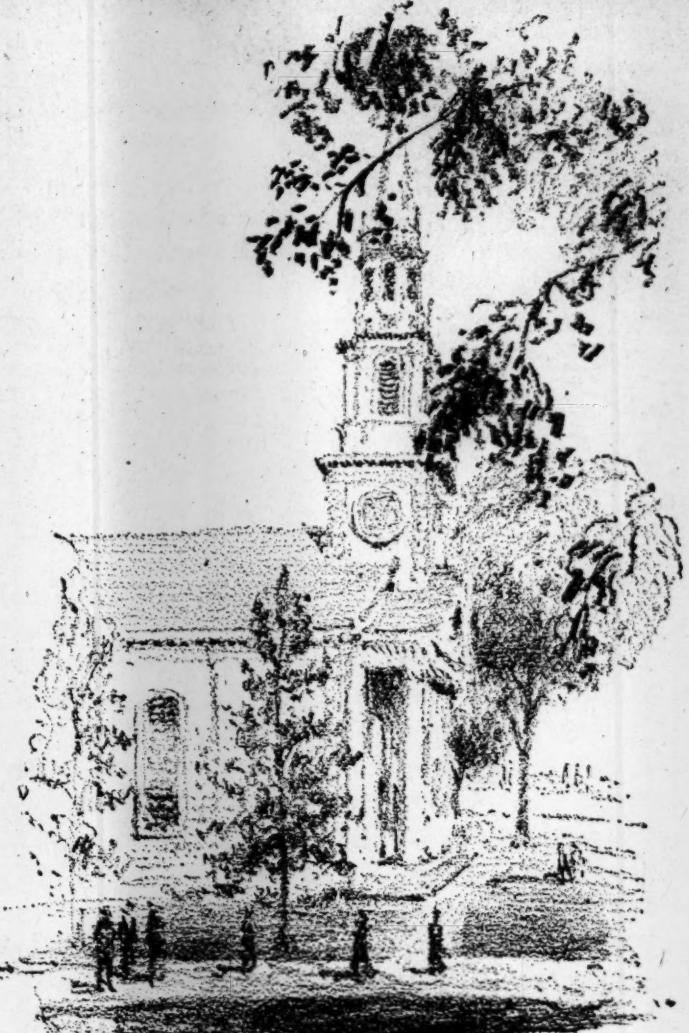
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year because of the coal strike.

Chapel at Williams College



Drawings by F. Wenderoth Saunders
Chapel Which Adds Charm to Campus of Williams College, Where
Institute of Politics Is Being Held.

be enabled to make premium payments direct to regional offices of the United States Veterans Bureau under a plan just announced by George E. Ijams, assistant director.

In a letter to policy holders, Mr. Ijams said the plan was to "establish closed contact" with them and to "provide the best possible insurance service." Heretofore, all policy holders have been obliged to remit their premiums direct to the bureau at Washington, D. C. The new system will be put into operation on Sept. 1.

NAIROBI, Kenya, E. Af. (P)—A remarkable migration of game in the Tanganyika territory is reported by Carver Wells of the Milwaukee Museum-Chicago Geographic Society Expedition, the report being made from the party's first headquarters in the Tanganyika territory where they arrived on July 23.

Martin Johnson, noted animal photographer, who is in the same district with Mr. Wells, estimated that about 10,000,000 head of game are migrating across the country in a solid mass 10 miles wide and thirty miles long at one spot. Zebras were stated to be leading the way in a mass, 10 miles wide and five miles deep, followed by miles of gnus and other animals.

George M. Dyott went into the Brazilian wilderness in search of Col. P. H. Fawcett, a British explorer who entered the region early in 1925, has been made public by Vasco Abreu, a radio amateur who has been in touch with the Dyott search.

The party was soon lost to communication and the final word came from them in May, 1925. Since then there have been numerous reports that they had been seen or that news concerning them had filtered through from the jungle Indians.

One of the most persistent was to the effect that Colonel Fawcett had "gone Indian" and had found a jungle home which he never intended to abandon. This was ascribed to Roger Courteville, but when a son of the missing explorer journeyed to Lima, Peru, to interview Courteville that he believed was the original Garden of Eden.

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HOOVER MEETS PARTY LEADERS OF SOUTHWEST

Nominee Clarifies Situation on Issues by Confer- ences and Speeches

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT—Southwestern states confronting conflicting political tendencies were nevertheless presented as significantly favorable to Herbert Hoover as he swung through the region on his way to West Branch, Ia.

This situation was attributed to two powerful factors; the Republican candidate's long association with this part of the country, and its struggle for economic and agricultural development, and the wet and dry issue.

Mr. Hoover began his career as a mining engineer at the Carlsbad mine, north of Lordsburg, N. M. Years later, as Secretary of Commerce, he was outstandingly active in pressing toward realization the Southwest's greatest development project—Boulder Dam. Because he has lived and worked among them, because he knows their points of view, it was reported by political leaders that the Republican nominee has a strong hold upon the loyalty of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

Views Widely Acclaimed

His nonpartisan, strictly engineer's position in the Boulder Dam controversy, as enunciated by him in his speech in Los Angeles, in which he pledged himself for its development to give the maximum water and electricity supply compatible with the rights and interests of all states involved in the project, was widely acclaimed in the three states as additional evidence of his rare ability to deal understandingly and competently with great issues.

Another economic factor that was reported as being of great weight in these states is the tariff. The cattle and sheep growers of the region, under the Republican protective system, are enjoying a high order of prosperity and were declared to be for Mr. Hoover.

It was stated that they are apprehensive of a national Democratic administration, as in the past a Democratic President has meant that cattle and sheep went on the free list, with resulting economic distress for them.

The prohibition question has cut deeply into party lines in these states. All the three states are strongly dry. Everywhere came reports of women being aroused over the Democrat nominee's wet stand and taking active part in the Hoover campaign. In many places they are leaders in the nonpartisan movement for the Republican candidate and responsible for the lining up of the so-called "practical political leader."

In Oklahoma, Mr. Hoover was told that two of the largest papers in the State, both Democrat and both wieldy powerful influence, had come out for him and were actively supporting his candidacy. Another element in Oklahoma that was credited as adding much strength to the Republican presidential ticket was the high regard in which Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, Republican vice-presidential candidate, is held.

Curtis Popular in Oklahoma

Mr. Curtis was Oklahoma's spokesman in its plea for statehood. He is very popular in the State, and it is said, will bring a large vote to the Republican ticket because of his efforts for the benefit of the State.

New Mexico and Arizona, both very dry, were reported as viewing with high approval Mr. Hoover's position on the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement. In these states the nonpartisan movement for him was also reported as a really significant political development.

It was a matter of particular interest to Mr. Hoover that in New Mexico the Spanish women, while devout Catholics, were nevertheless determined drys and bitterly opposed to any change in the prohibition laws.

Mrs. Hannah Strumgrelst, Democrat chairman of Albuquerque County, the largest in New Mexico, who has come out for Mr. Hoover on the dry question, stated that the Spanish women are enthusiastic advocates of prohibition, because it has brought well-being to prosperity to them and their families.

New Mexico Organizing

A state-wide nonpartisan conference of men and women to be held in Albuquerque has been called, and leaders stated that 700 men and women have already notified headquarters that they will attend. The meeting is for the purpose of perfecting a state-wide campaign organization.

The situation in New Mexico is particularly interesting. The State has a population of approximately 500,000, of which 50 per cent are of Spanish descent. The people are Catholics, but according to political leaders have not in the past allowed their religion to participate in politics, being mainly interested in local offices. Also, they are largely Republicans and to some extent the men are wet.

Whether the fact that the Democratic nominee is a Catholic will have important influence with this, a considerable portion of the State's voting population, could not be forecast by state leaders. It was their judgment that other factors, the tariff, Boulder Dam, and the high esteem with which Mr. Hoover has

long been regarded throughout the State, would hold this group within their party lines.

Note of Warning

A note of warning was sounded, however, by several important county leaders who informed Mr. Hoover that the religious issue must not be raised by the Republicans or it would react against them in the state. Frank A. Hubbell of Albuquerque, chairman of Bernalillo County Republican committee, and Capt. W. O. Reid, also of Albuquerque, said it might mean the loss of support of Republican groups.

Mr. Hoover pointed out to party leaders his views on the question as expressed by him in his acceptance speech and in a brief speech, during a 10-minute stop at Albuquerque where more than 5000, half of whom were Spanish, greeted him Sunday afternoon, took occasion to publicly reaffirm his position. "I like to remember," he said, "that General Kearney, in raising the American flag in this State, said then, just as true today: 'We come as friends to make this part of representative government. In our government all men are equal. Every man has a right to serve God according to his conscience and his heart. This was a great charter for a new member of this Union. It embodied the true spirit of American liberties.'

Enthusiastic Applause

This expression was enthusiastically applauded and was received by party leaders, particularly, with much satisfaction.

While these conditions existed in Republican ranks within the State, the Democrats also presented an interesting situation. They are predominantly Protestant and dry. Party leaders were confident that Mr. Hoover would make considerable inroads in the Democratic forces because of opposition among them to Governor Smith on both the religious and prohibition questions.

In the two days that Mr. Hoover spent in traveling through these southwestern states he was greeted everywhere by enthusiastic gatherings. No matter what time of the day or evening his train stopped there was a large crowd, mostly ranchers, who had traveled with their families many miles overland to greet him.

Greets Party Leaders

He himself responded with much enthusiasm to the hearty spirit displayed everywhere. To those who have been accompanying him for the past five weeks there was apparent a marked enhancement in his campaigning.

As is so characteristic of his thoroughness, Mr. Hoover had arranged to meet all the county chairmen of New Mexico and Arizona, in addition to campaign managers, governors and other prominent state officers of these two states, as he traveled through them.

Two men were attached to his train for the purpose of carrying the hundred or more guests from each of the two states as he crossed them. He conferred with the men and women between stops. As a result he was able to get a comprehensive survey of the political situation throughout the region and to explain his campaign program and views.

Dr. Butler Rejects Dry Law Views of Mr. Hoover

NEW YORK (P)—Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, returning on the Leviathan, returning from a European vacation, said he did not think that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's variance with Herbert Hoover on the prohibition and peace issues would "make any appreciable difference in the outcome of the election."

Referring to prohibition Dr. Butler said: "What I wish to make entirely plain is that no candidate of my party for President can commit me or countless others like me to any such doctrines or any such policies." In this connection Dr. Butler quotes Patrick Henry: "If this be treason make the most of it."

In regard to Mr. Hoover's "acceptance of the time-worn but wholly false argument that what he proposes as 'adequate preparation for defense' is a factor in co-operation in the maintenance of peace," Dr. Butler writes: "The contrary is now the well demonstrated fact."

AUSTRALIANS TO EAT CANADIAN BERRIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—After successfully entering the New Zealand market, British Columbia strawberry growers have secured orders from Australia. Five tons of frozen strawberies will be shipped to Sydney immediately, following a similar shipment to New Zealand. Encouraged by the success of these exports, the strawberry industry on this coast is about to put its business on an entirely new basis.

Instead of depending on Canadian prairie markets, which were extremely unsatisfactory this year, growers will freeze a large part of their entire fruit production and ship it to overseas markets, like Australia and New Zealand.

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Curtis on Way East After Bone-Dry Pledge in His Acceptance Speech

Senator in Accepting Republican Vice-Presidential Nomination Stands Squarely Behind 18th Amendment and Against Modification

TOPEKA, Kan. (P)—The train bearing Herbert Hoover to conferences with farm leaders in Iowa this week was just approaching the western Kansas border as the vice-presidential nominee departed for the East to keep a speaking engagement on Thursday at Rocky Point, Rhode Island.

Senator Curtis left behind the suggestion in his speech of acceptance Saturday that a joint congressional committee be named to solve the farm problem on a nonpartisan basis. The proposal, however, had been frowned upon by one family leader, Ralph Sander, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau.

Kansas seemed chiefly interested in the fact that their Senator was the Republican vice-presidential nominee. They gave him a hearty ovation as he spoke from the State House steps

formally accepting the nomination.

Praise for Curtis

Party leaders at the ceremony lauded Mr. Curtis enthusiastically.

"I am convinced that if a small

joint committee of the House and Senate were appointed to study the problem and to find its proper solution, the necessary relief quickly could and would be afforded. The committee could be assisted in its task by the advice and experience of the most capable experts in the subject, whose services can be obtained."

It will be remembered that for years we had great trouble with the problem of settling our standard of value. The failure to settle the question has been due to the Greenback Party, and later the Free Silver Party. In 1899, that great and able statesman from Maine, Thomas B. Reed, appointed a committee of eleven to draw a measure fixing the standard of value. In three weeks the committee had agreed upon a draft of a bill, and the Gold Standard Act of 1900 was the result. We have had no trouble with that question since then.

If such a committee could settle the question, surely a similar committee of able legislators specifically charged with the task could agree upon an agricultural relief plan which would be equally satisfactory.

The letter reads in part as follows:

"I am going to support Hoover as the best means of preventing the Tammanyizing of the Democratic Party and of the United States Government. Very fortunately Hoover is personally the best qualified man for the Presidency who has ever been nominated by any party since my

On Law Enforcement

To determine the extent to which legislation is beneficial and beyond which it is hurtful, is the province of statesmanship. Good laws, that is, good statesmanship, are the result of the application of common sense and sound judgment to immutable principles. While people may differ as to the wisdom of the enactment of a particular piece of legislation, I am in favor of the amendment of the Constitution to provide for the nullification of the Constitution and laws I regard as dangerous to the future welfare of the country. For the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment in New York I think Governor Smith is strictly responsible.

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To determine the extent to which legislation is beneficial and beyond which it is hurtful, is the province of statesmanship. Good laws, that is, good statesmanship, are the result of the application of common sense and sound judgment to immutable principles. While people may differ as to the wisdom of the enactment of a particular piece of legislation, I am in favor of the amendment of the Constitution to provide for the nullification of the Constitution and laws I regard as dangerous to the future welfare of the country. For the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment in New York I think Governor Smith is strictly responsible.

"The letter reads in part as follows:

"I am going to support Hoover as the best means of preventing the Tammanyizing of the Democratic Party and of the United States Government. Very fortunately Hoover is personally the best qualified man for the Presidency who has ever been nominated by any party since my

SOIL ECONOMIST DECLARES FARM AID IS BEFOGGED

Relief, He Says, Lies in Crop Stabilization, Not in Surplus or Equalization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—The declaration that an "almost entirely negative program," with respect to agriculture has been followed in the last four years, and that the solution of the agricultural situation must be in terms of the stabilization of production was made at the close of the Institute of Public Affairs by Dr. John D. Black, professor of agricultural economics at Harvard Uni-

versity, who led the institute round-table on "The Agricultural Problem," in his summary of the two weeks' discussions of the group of experts who have an analysis of the present farm situation and suggested a relief program in direct contrast to many of the statements made by Senator Curtis, Republican vice-presidential nominee. In his acceptance speech a few hours later, when he declared that agriculture is the basic industry of the country; and "without the help which the Republican Party has given, . . . would be infinitely worse than it is."

Speaking from the viewpoint of the economist, Dr. Black deplored that attention has been almost entirely centered on the so-called surplus question, which he believes to be a minor part of the agricultural program. The McNary-Haugen proposal, he said, does not touch the heart of the problem—which is "to prevent the recurring of periods of over-production of certain products"—and the preoccupation of opponents and defenders with this legislation, and the equalization fee, has prevented consideration of a co-ordinated national program to put agriculture on a permanently stable basis. Since 1922, Dr. Black said, there has been no farm legislation of any consequence, due to this preoccupation with the McNary-Haugen proposals.

Says Program a Negative One

"It is unfortunate that the surplus problem could not have been settled years ago when it was first raised, so as to leave the field open for a program of even more important legislation," said Dr. Black. "Positive leadership would have accomplished this. Instead, an almost entirely negative program with respect to agriculture has been followed in the past four years."

The following nonpartisan program, involving legislation by the Federal Government, and by the states, and in which the farm organizations should co-operate, was outlined by Dr. Black as representing the best thought of the experts who for two years have been discussing the farm problem at the institute sessions:

A program of taxation that would raise a larger proportion of public moneys from income and less from taxation of real estate, which puts a disproportionate burden on agriculture, supporting public highways more than at present out of gasoline and automobile taxes and less out of taxes on farm property; improvement of educational facilities in the rural communities; a constructive land utilization policy with a new development program for critical areas, and setting up of more adequate machinery, under a more sympathetic administration.

"The Government must plan its agricultural policy with a view to its effect on the rural and urban population," concluded Dr. Black. "Within

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the last 10 years the percentage of the population living on farms has declined from 35 to less than 25 per cent. The rate of this change has been accelerating; the point has been reached where the Nation need conscientiously to debate the question as to how agricultural it wishes to be."

Conciliation for Peace

A summary of the conclusions of the round table on "Our Latin-American Relations," as outlined by its leader, Dr. John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins University, emphasized the need for the development of conciliation and compulsory arbitration among the Pan-American republics as the ultimate solution for the perplexing problems which have recently faced the United States Government in South America and the Caribbean area.

"For the present, the United States should at least adopt the policy of conferring with some of the more stable and important Latin-American states before landing marines or resorting to intervention in any of the weaker states; such a course would allow criticism and hard feeling," it was suggested.

Dr. Charles G. Maphis, dean of the summer quarter, University of Virginia and director of the Institute of Public Affairs, expressed great satisfaction with the emerged and undivided success of its second session. The attendance at the 1928 session consisted of 116 Virginia delegates appointed by Harry Flood Eyd, Governor; 21 delegates appointed by national organizations, 276 registered members representing 37 states and 6 foreign countries and 822 registered visitors.

"This increase in those participating and attending, over the number enrolled last year, is gratifying evidence that the institute is meeting a popular need," said Dr. Maphis. "The institute seems to be serving admirably the purpose those who conceived and organized it had in mind, namely, to establish here at the University of Virginia, in the shadow of Monticello and in the South, a forum for the discussion of our national problems with a view to promoting liberalism and tolerance in the consideration of political and other questions upon which men differ."

699 Architects Enter Competition

Lighthouse Honoring Columbus Will Be Erected at Santo Domingo

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Forty-eight countries are now represented in the architectural competition that will begin Sept. 1, 1928, for the selection of a design for a monumental lighthouse to be erected at Santo Domingo, to honor the memory of Columbus. The contest is being held in accordance with the terms of a resolution adopted at the Fifth International Conference of American States.

The permanent committee of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, with the carrying out of the project announces that the total number of architects who have entered the competition is now 699, of which 316 are from Europe, 299 from North America, 75 from the republics of Latin America and the remainder from other countries. A total of 287 architects from the United States have registered for the contest.

An international jury of three, to be selected by the competitors, will meet at Madrid, Spain, in April, 1929, for the purpose of selecting 10 designs. The authors of these designs will then recompete for the purpose of choosing a final design. Each of the 10 architects whose design is selected as a result of the first competition will receive \$2000. There will also be 10 honorable mentions of \$500 each. The author of the design placed first as a result of the second competition will receive the prize of \$10,000 and will be declared the architect of the lighthouse. The competitor whose design is placed second will receive \$7500. Third prize will be \$5000, fourth prize \$2500, and \$1000 will be awarded to each of the other six competitors.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WILL TEST MARKET LAW

League to Ponder Future Relation to Agriculture

74 States Have Now Signed Charter of International Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—One of the questions which at present is attracting great attention both here and at Geneva is that of the future relations between the International Institute of Agriculture and the League of Nations. The former, which owes its origin to the idealism of an American citizen, the late David Lubin, and to the generosity of King Victor Emanuel III of Italy, has now been in existence for 23 years, and may therefore be regarded as the pioneer of official international institutions.

The number of states which have signed the charter of the International Institute of Agriculture has risen from 40 in 1905 to 74 in 1928. Of late years the institute has considerably extended its activities, which are now directed to practical international action in agriculture.

There has lately been growing among statesmen and economists a realization of the importance of agriculture in the restoration of Europe. This tendency found expression in the second meeting of the Economic Council of the League of Nations held at Geneva last May, where it was unanimously agreed that agriculture should have a place not inferior to that of industry in the attention of the council.

It is complained that the institute is not internationally controlled as it should be, and that it is much influenced by Italian interests. For these reasons, Prof. A. Hobson, the American delegate, has ceased to give active participation to the institute since January last and has moved to Geneva, where he has established a new office. Professor Hobson's action, however, should not be regarded as a definite withdrawal of the United States from the institute.

The necessity of closer co-operation between the League and the institute, as well as the precise definition of their respective functions with regard to agricultural problems is recognized both in Rome and in Geneva. With a view to enable the institute to overcome its present difficulties, the Italian Government has approached the states which signed the convention of 1905, founding the International Institute of Agriculture to inquire whether they had any objection against the opening of negotiations to define the question of the institute's relations with the League of Nations.

Having received favorable replies, the Italian Government has instructed their principal delegate at Geneva to request the Council of the League to study the question and to determine the relations between the two international institutions.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Animal Town Flying Club

By RALPH BERGREN

"W HATEVER your father keeps a secret," said Willie Mouse, "if I may tell it to my father and mother. "That is just the answer I could have expected, Willie," said Mr. Squirrel. "But can they keep a secret?" "My father and mother could almost keep a secret," said Willie.

"I guess they can keep a secret."

So Mr. Squirrel told Willie what he thought he was trying to do, and promised to take Willie up in the flying machine if his father and mother were willing. When Willie told Mr. and Mrs. Mouse what Mr. Squirrel thought he was trying to do, Mr. Mouse laughed till he shook and Mrs. Mouse laughed till she had to dry her eyes with her apron. And when Willie asked if he might go up in the flying machine with Mr. Squirrel when it was finished, Mr. and Mrs. Mouse had laughed and laughed and laughed, and said that he might.

A Week Later

Now it was about a week or two after Mrs. Bear had been talking with Mrs. Rat at the Mothers' Club. Mr. Bear was busy in the back yard, and Mrs. Bear and Tommie and Ellen were looking out of the kitchen window.

"I do wish I knew what your father thinks he is trying to do," said Mrs. Bear.

"We asked him yesterday," said Tommie, "if he was just exercising."

"He said he wasn't just exercising," said Ellen. "He said, 'No, No, No! No! No!'"

"It's a windy morning to be working so hard," said Mrs. Bear. "Why—just look at your father!"

For all at once Mr. Bear had begun to fly. He began to go up. He pedaled quicker and quicker, and the windmill went around faster and faster, and up went Mr. Bear.

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" shouted Mr. Bear, waving his paw. "I've done it! All I need now is a little practice." And away Mr. Bear flew.

There is only one word I know to describe how surprised Mrs. Bear and Ellen and Tommie were to see Mr. Bear flying away like that. They were flabbergasted. They were unable to speak. They were unable to move. They just stood and stared after Mr. Bear. And in about five minutes they saw Mr. Bear flying back.

After that, of course, the secret was out, and everybody in Animal Town knew about the Animal Town Flying Club. Editor Squirrel printed an article about it in the Animal Town Gazette, with large letters at the top which said:

BEAR CONQUERS AIR

There was a picture of Mr. Bear when he was a cub, and another of him when he had grown up. There was a poem by John Owl, which began:

Joe Squirrel Is Up

There was a wild, whirling noise on the other side of the garden wall, getting wilder and whirrier. And then over the wall Mr. and Mrs. Mouse saw a flying machine that looked like a goose with Mr. Joseph Squirrel driving it and little Willie Mouse sitting behind and holding Mr. Squirrel around the waist.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear me!" cried Mrs. Mouse. "It's that Joe Squirrel! He's up! There he goes! He's made the thing work! And there's our dear friend in the air!" Editor Squirrel was up in the air himself with a balloon and a couple of song crows that he had hired to drag it. Before so very long everybody was up except Joseph Squirrel.

Maxie's Mixed-up Maxims



DHRA TI EWN LOD
OT CIRSKT OGD
ETHAC NA SI

The Letters in Each Group Can Be Arranged to Form a Word, and When the Resulting Words Are Placed in the Right Order, You Will Find the Maxim Little Maxie Mixer Mixed. The Illustration Furnishes a Clue. Last Week's Maxim: Half a Loaf is Better Than No Bread.

My Jewel House

Written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The king—he has a jewel house,
And so have I;
His house is barred and bolted
tight,
Mine's open to the sky.

I walk among my jewels fair
That stud the meadow grass;
Old Brindle, underneath the tree,
Lows faintly as I pass.

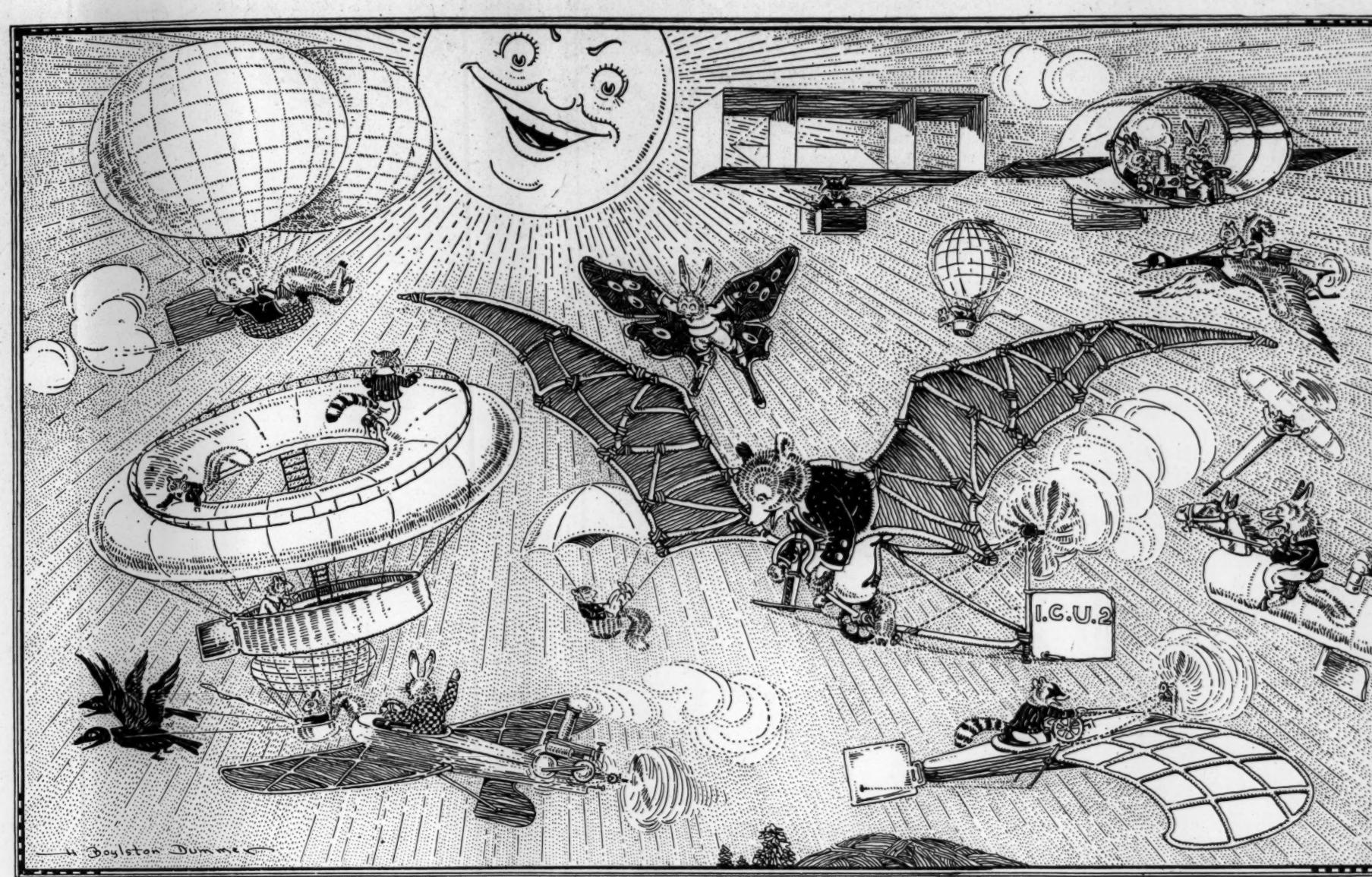
She cannot see the radiant gems
That greet my happy eye;
She sees just grasses wet with
dew,
Not gems—I wonder why.

She crops the grass so fresh and
sweet.
And never does she dream
How diamonds and rubies bright
On every green blade gleam.

She feeds on pearls and emeralds
At early morning's light,
And swallows purple amethysts
With every dewy bite.

Yet, though they may seem lost to
day,
Fresh store tomorrow brings;
And so I think my jewel house
Is richer far than kings!

C. G. R.



Every Member of the Animal Town Flying Club Was Up in the Air.

The Story About Going to the Beach

By MYRTA LITTLE DAVIES

happened in this town," said Mr. Mouse to Mrs. Mouse as they sat in their garden one day after dinner. "I think this conquest of the air takes the cheesecake. And there's Willie. If I had imagined the possibility that Squirrel could ever make himself a flying machine, I'd never have given Willie permission to go up in it."

"We were very thoughtless to tell the child he might," said Mrs. Mouse. "All I can say is I hope Joe Squirrel will never be able to make the thing work."

"He will," said Mr. Mouse gloomily. "He made it go up six feet the day before yesterday. That's what I don't like. It agitates me. What's that one we had never seen before?"

O NCE upon a day, after the haying was over, our whole family—Mother and Father and my sister Editha and Aunt Mollie from Big Hill and I—started for the beach. We went to some beach every August for one long, gorgeous day, but this particular year was about the most gorgeous of any, because we went to quite a new beach. That is, it was one we had never seen before.

Cliff Beach was the name of it, and Aunt Mollie had told us about the great gray-brown rocks where the gulls flew, and the stores, and hundreds of little cottages along the shore, and she said there were about the prettiest shells and the finest sand on the whole coast. So, when the morning to start really came and we saw a pink streak where the sun was going to be, Editha and I jumped in the water and it felt as cold as jellyfish at first. After a while, though,

it was delightful.

the Color of August

Suddenly an extra big wave swept over our heads and splashed us off the ground, and father had to pick us out, and we felt all full of salt water. We dried our hair in the sun, and we kept getting redder and redder, and we kept laughing harder and harder.

And the things we did! We chased each other up and down the hard sand, and climbed the brown-gray cliffs and watched some men fishing and some gulls flying. We picked shells along the shore—pink shells, and white and green, and smooth stones.

Aunt Mollie said that out on the western coast there are lots of aba-

long shells like mother of pearl. "Abalone is the color of August," she said. "Not the vivid fire opal of June, but colors with a veil over them."

We dug the holes I told you about

in the sand, and we filled great baskets with dry sand to take home to play in and to clean the kitchen floor and steel knives with. Then Editha and I put on our pretty dresses and we strolled back by the marshes, and picked everlasting peas, purple with rubbery leaves, and sea lavender, and when we got back to the shore we were so hungry, we just begged the folks to have dinner right away.

And what do you think we had besides jam and peanut sandwiches and cakes and tarts and sugar crullers, and the jars of milk we had brought from home? We had great bowls of creamy fish chowder from the hotel, and at the end, chocolate ice cream that the salt had got in by mistake! We ate it just the same, out on the fine white sand, out of those pasteboard baskets, under the blazing sun, with lots of little houses behind us, and lots of gay folks round us, and little ships sailing in front of us. O, but it was nice!

After lunch Aunt Mollie took us all to call on a friend who had one of the little cottages. There was a board walk all the way, but Editha and I waded along in the sand. It felt like sugar and salt warmed in the oven, between our toes. We saw the loveliest gray-white gulls, and

we found bright pieces of moss and seaweed, like brown rubber ribbons, to take home.

The little house was the tiniest I

ever saw. Just one room, with

everything in it you needed to live a whole summer with. The lady gave us some salt water taffy and a sweet basket, made of sweet grass. She had bought it from a gypsy who had made it herself.

After we went into the little

shops and bazaars along the beach

and looked at shells and dishes with

beach pictures on them, and celluloid wheels whirring, and canes with

flying ribbons on them. A music box

was playing, and there was the smell

of the salt waves. Editha and I

bought a postcard picture of the waves to take home.

Then we all went for a ride on the

merry-go-round. I chose a gold lion

that went up and down and round

at the same time. Editha chose a

beautiful gray horse that pranced.

We went down on the beach again,

and it didn't seem any time at all

before the sun began to sink over

the marshes. It left a strip of rose

and lavender and gold in the west,

and we ate our supper back of Aunt

Mollie's friend's house, so we could

see the river flowing into the marsh,

and "the little crooning sunset road,

set shoulder to the sea."

Father and mother always let us

stay for supper, to see the sunset,

and the gulls flying back to their

rocks and the stars blossoming, and

the lights along the shore.

We took the electric back to the

end of the line, and Dan was wait-

ing to drive us home, and we did

not need our umbrellas from under

the seats, where the moss and the sand

and the shells and the smell of the

sea was packed. But just before we

got home the moon peeped out, and

we all said, "Lady Moon, roving over

the sea!" And over us—thinking

about our abalone day at Cliff Beach.

It is a long time since I have written to you. We are now on vacation, and I am very glad.

I like Snub and Waddles very

much. I'm 2 years old, and I

would like to write to someone in

Switzerland and Germany. I like to

read very much and I have many

books, too.

It is very warm, but there is a

little breeze which makes it pleasant.

J. W.

Dear Editor:

I like to read the Monitor. I am

nine and a half years of age and am

in the fifth grade. Mother likes the

Monitor too. She goes to an art

school in St. Louis and her teacher

sometimes uses the art page of the

Monitor.

Before school was out we were

studying about the Romans. I

have seen many letters from Rome.

I saw Miss F.'s letter from St.

Louis and saw she had a dog named

Scotty. I have a Scotch terrier

named the same. —Carol R.

The Mail Bag

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:
I read the Monitor at my aunt's house and enjoy the Mail Bag very much.

I like sports; especially swimming. My father has a cottage about 92 miles from St. Louis. We take long walks there.

One day my father and I were walking along a dusty road; the road was near a creek and as we were quite warm we went through the trees and then walked along the creek. In about five minutes we came to a perfect little beauty spot. At this place the stream was narrow, with gravel on one side of it, and ferns and bushes bending as if to see their faces, on the other side. There were tall trees on both sides and their branches reached out so that there was a canopy of leaves over the tiny gravel beach.

I am 10 years old and would like to have a letter from some girl about my own age who lives in Europe.

Grace J.

[What a pretty picture, Grace! Perhaps you will go back and try to sketch it some day.—Ed.]

Sunbeam, Colorado

Dear Editor:
Although I nearly always read the Mail Bag, I have never written before. I always read and enjoy the Monitor. It is so helpful.

I live on a ranch all summer. My two cousins and I have a good time together, swimming and riding, which are our favorite sports.

There are many herds of wild horses and antelope which come into water about a half mile from here. I have a darling little pinto mustang and he follows one like a dog and is very playful.

My cousins have a pet mustang, too, but best of all is a little pet deer they have. Rabbits, sage chickens and baby coyotes may also be added to our list of pets.

I would appreciate it very much if someone would write me. I am interested in outdoor sports, especially sleigh rides, swimming and riding. I am 13 years old. Dorothy C.

You are certainly rich in pets, Dorothy! —Ed.]

Belleville, Illinois

Dear Editor:
I like to read the Monitor. I am

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Poster

By FRANK RUTTER

IT IS not so very long ago since a fellow sufferer described one of the worst things about missing a train as ". . . having to sit and stare at the crude banalities on the wall opposite until the next one came." He was alluding, of course, to the old type of poster, with its uninteresting "picture," stereotyped lettering, unimaginative color scheme—its general bogginess, in fact.

The appearance of hoardings has greatly changed during the last few years. There is still plenty of banality to be seen, but here and there, and at more and more frequent intervals, cases of artistic originality occur. Commercial art, as it is rather confusingly called, has given scores of artists the opportunity they had lacked hitherto to exploit their talents for broad and effective decoration on a large scale. Nearly every artist can make, and longs to make, bright noisy patterns on large sheets of paper—if only he is allowed to. Advertising art provides an outlet for this instinct, disciplines it and enables its possessor to indulge it with profit to himself and pleasure to other people.

Poster designing is a special branch of this art, and, in itself, it is practically a new art form; it has its own conventions of design, its own standard of excellence—and its own hierarchy of artists. The British Society of Poster Designers exists to maintain these standards (and incidentally establish the hierarchy on a firm basis) and to encourage the development of commercial art in England. Their exhibition at the Royal Institute in Piccadilly brought together a number of the very attractive posters which we have all gazed at from time to time, as well as many new designs which have not yet appeared on the hoardings.

The Kauffer Series

The well-known series for the Underground Railway, by E. McKnight Kauffer—who, by the way, was born in the United States, and did his first work there—is brilliantly effective, and quite one of the best things of its kind that has appeared in any country. A number of the latest in the series was included in the exhibition. Mr. Kauffer's art has been the chief inspiration of the younger generation of commercial artists, and traces of his influence can be seen even in his most original work.

The Underground Railway gave him his opportunity some years ago, and so well did he profit by it that

a change for the better was brought about almost immediately in the whole state of commercial art in Great Britain. His dynamic designs, carried out in a few strokes, had already harmonious colors, dolorous at times, and do still upon occasion—every tube station in London and its far-flung suburbs. Their unique quality startled most of the hundreds of thousands who saw them into some sort of artistic awareness. People began to feel that the old posters were very dull and insipid indeed after these exciting new ones.

That business men were not slow to sense this change of attitude in the public is proved by the heterogeneous character of the poster exhibition at the Royal Institute. Artists with very different theories as to what constitutes a good design, or an attractive picture, have been commissioned to advertise all manner of wares, and most of them have done so effectively, appropriately and artistically. Indeed, one feels almost compelled to buy of quite unnecessary things merely out of gratitude to the firms that give busy workers anything so gay and stimulating as these posters are to look at on their way to and from office or factory. And if this particular form of persuasiveness is not the one aim and object of advertising, it is difficult to see what it is all about!

The Gill Maps

Other pleasant things in the exhibition were the famous Macdonald Gill maps of London, the Thames and the British Empire. These "intriguing" posters (the fashionable colloquialism seems quite appropriate and expressive here!) with their absurdly irrelevant remarks scattered all over them—to read which a traveler must have cheerfully missed more than one train—have long been a delight to children of every age. Fougas's whimsicalities in pen and ink also were on view, and a pair of George Sheridan's charming fan-shaped posters advertising Hampton Court and Kew Gardens.

In a different genre the president, Frank Brangwyn, excels. There is always a hint of drama in his compositions, and this is why, perhaps, his best commercial work was done to give publicity to patriotic schemes rather than to commercial enterprises. "The Remaking of Belgium" and "Orphelinat des Armées" are two of his most impressive designs. If the hoardings really are, as they are so often said to be, the Poor Man's Gallery, this type of exhibit plays an important part in making them so.

Black and White

IF THE art of the cinema is more pictorial anecdote, then we are pleased with the wanderings of present-day directors from their purpose. In the midst of the progress of telling a story effectively, they sally off with their cameras to catch a vista of dazzling white snow, a web of a tree, or to capture a firm arch that casts a stern shadow. They are camera-angling their way into a wealth of charming detail that eliminates for the moment the action itself and puts the scene into the class of a print, or study in black and white.

Recall the pleasure in an old German engraving where lines are cut into a plate with penetrating truth to life, where everything is luminous and silvery; or take an English mezzotint with its velvety depths of lumen black; or Rembrandt throwing a shaft or two of light into obscure darkness. It is a liberal heritage, the graver's art, with its share of romance and drollery, of fancy and oddity, with room for a sardonic Daumier alongside of a Whistlerian vignette, with acidulous Goyas, and mystic Durers. Each employs the craft with the method that suits his means; on the one hand, the realists, pure and simple, who accomplish wonders within the limits of line itself, and on the other the engravers that employ the effects of chiaroscuro in the use of light and shade in making prints. This latter is very much like photography, but with a difference.

Force in Implied Ideas

There are truths that hold for all the arts, one being that frequently there is greater force in ideas than are implied in those that are stated fully. A scattered piquant line of a dozen strokes can connote a mountain of fluff in a ballet costume, a mile pressure upon the line of the chin will make the saucier, and another hundred thousand eyes will have tired my lady look long enough.

Scant means indeed, and a Lautrec has presented a convincing character, a lady that dances and sings, an exotic and cynical lady. The gracie brush of Morri Ippo glides casually over a piece of pale gray silk, and behold, a downy white fox with piercing eye and curling tail. Just few lines, but clever illusion, a fox that startles, a lady that fascinates.

The possibilities are as extensive as the artist's imagination. For these abstractions thought is required and sophistication, the discerning eye of the artist that understands instinctively what to eliminate, what to accent.

In the fixed foot and outspread arms, in the tilt of the head, the draftsman gives every promise of the dancer's talent. In a scene of poverty, material meagreness must fill every corner, in one of wealth extravagance pervades the atmosphere. When the artist sets himself to his task every line will be nourished with his sense of things, so that the results will be as sustaining to the feeling as they are to the eye.

The camera, too, reduces every situation to a scale of tones that range freely from black to white. It appreciates the qualities of light and its effectiveness in moments of diffusion or sharpness. It takes advantage of impressive contours through silhouette. (A recent film has been made entirely of conventionalized silhouette in Germany). Whether still or moving, photography has assimilated a great deal of the beauty of the graver's art. The

disposition of masses, certain accents and atmospheric effects are often reminiscent of this art, or that, especially the ornate, the latter Renaissance who reveled in shadow and light and more, in the extravagant gesture. Witness Caravaggio and Rubens and the Rembrandts, in matters of story-telling.

For it is in the more theatrical examples of the fine arts that the camera can seek comparison. The camera must be emphatic when it tells a tale, for its mechanism is too democratic, it equalizes. With color and words and quality of voice lacking, it is difficult to distinguish a poet from a prosaic gentleman unless he has all the conventional stock characters of the traditional man of his profession. His hair must be long, his eyes dreamy, his coat velvet. He must be a weakling. Where with a painter one pearl can be drawn to express wealth, in the photoplay there must be ropes of the precious jewels to convince. Recent innovations of simplification of detail have helped enormously to increase the artistry of the film, chiefly, perhaps, because incidents are being subordinated.

Limits of the Arts

Each art has its own laws and limits. The camera would easily be a law unto itself if heedful gentlemen would not persist in complicating its operations. The mechanism superimposes its own stamp upon the scene, willy-nilly; it has its own logic. Objects register in the same tone relations (or values, to be exact) on the film that they have in nature. Objects grow paler and dimmer as they recede to the distance, parallel lines converge.

The artist may take liberties. It is literal and absolute. It does not eliminate details at will, distort and emphasize, these means must be provided for in the sets, or costumes or in the acting itself. The producer must constantly battle with the purely mechanical. The more he overcomes these limitations, the overwhelming ones they are, the closer he comes to the class of artists that work in black and white. And he may surpass them in certain respects.

Think of the advantage. The film has nearly an hour to tell its story, to weave together all the moods and actions that render character. Think of what it would do with the erstwhile dancer. It would begin modestly with the heroine in swaddling clothes perhaps; it would carry her through childhood with its dreams and tribulations (perhaps a spanking, or a penny for a lollipop), and then with increasing vividness her career, romance of the footlights, successes and failures and whatnot. There might be some symbols like an open door, or a burning candle, or a pair of worn-out toe slippers. Lautrec's lady must tell her story in a few seconds. Great portrayals are biographies in their way.

Although it would be foolish to press comparisons too far and too literally these arts meet and part at certain points. The motion picture, with its boundless opportunities here and abroad has certainly outgrown its pictorial anecdote days. Although it would be ridiculous to expect every instant of a long film to have subtler qualities of the graphic arts, there are many instances such, and promise of more.

DOROTHY ADLOW

IN THE SHOW AT MYSTIC, CONN.



"The Little Lane in Winter," by Charles H. Davis.

San Francisco Art Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
San FranciscoTHE eighth annual convention of the Western Association of Art Museum Directors met in the Oakland Art Gallery in the Municipal Auditorium and elected William H. Clapp, director of the Oakland Art Gallery, president for the ensuing year. Clapp is the inventor of the "voting machine" for art juries, which has smoothed the exhibition processes of many big annual exhibitions of western art; he has also been a leader in sanctioning the ultramodern European art and modern methods of presenting art to and through children.

Other officers named were Dr. William Alanson Bryan, director of the Los Angeles Museum of Science, History and Art, vice-president, and Miss Anna B. Crocker, director of the Portland Art Association, secretary. Further discussions concerned the attendance of children at art galleries and methods to secure their interest and development toward art subjects.

One of the principal topics was the establishment of "Art on a Business Basis" or "The Business End of Art." The result was hospitable toward the innovation of the "budget payment" connection with the purchase of paintings, graphic arts and all objects of art. Miss Mildred Taylor, director of the East West Gallery of Fine Arts, in San Francisco, reported the success of this "deferred payment" plan with her organization. She said: "We worked out a plan with a financing corporation, where-

by the purchaser was given 12 months to pay for his painting, and the artist received his money immediately. The result was that we sold in six weeks more painting than sold before in six months."

Youthful Purchasers

An interesting phase of this gallery's selling basis and advanced policy in selection of exhibitions is disclosed by the fact that their average purchaser is under 25 years of age. For the more modern types of art work, "This speaks well for the art patrons of tomorrow, who may be gathering a nucleus for greater collections and larger appreciation, in just such small "budget plan" purchases.

An exhibition of water-color paintings by Indian artists is being shown in the East West Gallery of Fine Arts, Aug. 11 to 25. These are young American Indians of the Oklahoma reservation, whose works were exhibited through the efforts of Prof. Oscar B. Jacobson, head of the art department of the Oklahoma University. They have been well accepted in the Denver Art Museum, the University of Missouri, the University of Kansas and will be seen in the Kansas City Art Institution in the fall.

The East West Gallery also fosters a Children's Play Group in Art" on the grounds of the Western Women's Building, in which their gallery is situated.

The former Modern Gallery, at 718 Montgomery Street, in the heart of the Latin Quarter, was reopened Aug. 6, with its walls dedicated to small and precious exhibitions. The inner walls of this old ship-paneled building are given to the Blanding Sloan Puppet Theater, but the outer room is now hung with the Louise Winterburn collection of Czechoslovakian bookplates. The definite function of this intimate art gallery is educational. The art of the portfolio can be as palpable as the art of pretentious size, so this littlest gallery and tiniest theater are well placed under one roof.

The Stern Collection
The California Palace of the Legion of Honor has installed

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to Cape Cod on large excursion iron
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—Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

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at home to draw and paint pictures. 400
artists and students enrolled in 1927.
true color for first time. Students save years.
Many gain faster than by art schools.
A K CAMP SUMMER SCHOOL, Boothbay Harbor, Me., or Winthrop Sta., Boston, Mass. (Winter).

Before selecting a list of advertising mediums

for the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce advertising campaign,
I visited many similar organizations in the state to find out which mediums brought the most inquiries and the best inquiries.

More often than not, The Christian Science Monitor led the list with the least cost of inquiries and in the majority of cases it stood highest in the estimation of the advertiser because the high class of the inquiries was obvious from the correspondence.

Our experience paralleled that of these other cases -- we consider the Monitor the best medium on our list.

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J. S.

The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

An International Daily Newspaper Publishing Selected Advertising

Society of Mystic Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mystic, Conn.

A N UNUSUAL summer art exhibi-

tion is being held in the village

of Mystic. The pictures reflect

the local charm of their setting and

at the same time reveal a dignity

which shows that the artists have

serious business afoot. In their

spacious gallery, hung with gray

monk's cloth, the paintings, all on

one line, are unusually serious in

intent, ambitious and obviously in-

tended for a discriminating audience.

These men have their reputations

as artists in thought rather than

sales to pay for their vacations;

which is not to say that this is a

collection of masterpieces, but that

most of the exhibitors are showing

the best work they are able to pro-

duce.

Centering the main wall you see

at once a beautiful group of three

landscapes by Charles H. Davis

here is found the keynote of the

exhibition. With a poet's under-

standing of mood and a painter's

understanding of craft, he fuses

the best of the old and the best of

the new in art and carries conviction

without a blare of trumpets. His

"Little Lane in Winter," the simplest,

the quietest, and one of the smallest

of all the paintings shown, dominates

the exhibition.

Burton Baker is accomplished and

bold. His "Old Taffeta" is an am-

bitious figure arrangement, a beauti-

ful young woman seen in a gorgeous

costume against a golden screen.

Robert Brackman supplies a mod-

ernistic study in which the problem of

the nude figure is handled with

great skill.

istic work, and each complements the others.

"Silent Neighbors," by Carl Law-

less, a landscape of snowcapped moun-

THE HOME FORUM

The Fields Ripe Unto Harvest

IN THE late summer, when spring-time colors have faded from the bough and the more vivid hues of autumn have not yet appeared, the woodland is reduced to a monotony of green and is perhaps less interesting to the eye than at any other time of year. What is temporarily lost by the trees, however, is more than atoned for at this season by the cultivated fields. The grasses are then at the height of their glory, and most lovely of all are the edible grasses in which for many thousands of years men have taken a peculiar interest.

The beauty of oats and rye, of barley and maize and wheat, is quite commonly ignored by most people, being crowded out of their attention, perhaps, by thoughts of utility and commercial value; but, during the weeks when these grains reach maturity and put on their garments of jubilee and rejoicing, they are as fair to the eye as anything ever seen in the open air. For grace of motion under the wind and even for warmth of hue scarcely the most gorgeous maple, in its burst of autumnal splendor, can go beyond them. And, apart from the charm that they have for the eye alone, they are so deeply rooted in our human history that they should speak to the heart more directly than can anything entirely wild. When we consider all this, it becomes a mystery why there are not many songs and poems in praise of the ripened grain, to set beside Sidney Lanier's lyric on The Corn, and why the fields of late summer are so seldom adequately pictured. If there is any season of the natural year which we might be expected to celebrate with choruses and dancing, surely it is the season when the fields are ripe unto harvest.

Their beauty is of many different sorts. In England, with its little fields intensely cultivated, especially along the upper reaches of the Thames, one may often see three or four different kinds of grain growing in adjacent strips, separated either by a hedgerow or by nothing more than a furrow drawn between them so that it is impossible to compare the effects of one with those of another. Looking westward at sunset across a field of barley is like gazing at a sheet of whitened water on the sea-coast, when it has been tinted with lilac and lavender in the twilight. The heads of all the stems have reached exactly the same height, and they all seem, at least, to be holding their beards in the same direction. Each of the ten million awns within each ear becomes a burning spear of light, yet the total effect is marvelously soft, feathery, subdued. A field of oats in the same light, if one bends and looks up toward the sun between the stems, is like nothing so much as a shower of rain suddenly still and motionless in mid-air. The wheats hold up its stiff, bristling cones uncompromisingly,

In Leafy Places

The wind is clear and quick,
The leaves of the dark pear
Shine bright in crystal air,
The wind is on them. Flick
Of leaf on silver leaf
Shakes and crisply stirred
To sylvan noises—feet
Scamper of little feet
In leafy places—bird
Squirrel or frightened hare.

—MARY BRITTON MILLER, in "Songs of Infancy."

City Park

There was something extraordinarily alive about that park on a sunny afternoon—something vital and cheerful to which everyone, even casual wanderers, responded almost immediately. All around it (if you ignored nothing) were arched, jutting buildings and lunging trees; but, once within its tall gates, you found an atmosphere of tranquillity, of delicate adventure—a sense of beauty all the more precious because it was snatched out of the heart of clamor and confusion. It was a new world that you entered here, an intimate and a charming one, where everything seemed to be modeled on a miniature scale: little noises, little events like the upsetting of a toy boat, the passing of an amber butterfly, the floating of a pink balloon above the tousled trees. Even the sky seemed to be more brilliant over the park than over any other section of the city; the clouds were more finely spun, the sparrows more rakish; and the air was slit through and through with arrows of fragrance—green smells, earth smells, unsubtle, sweet, friendly.

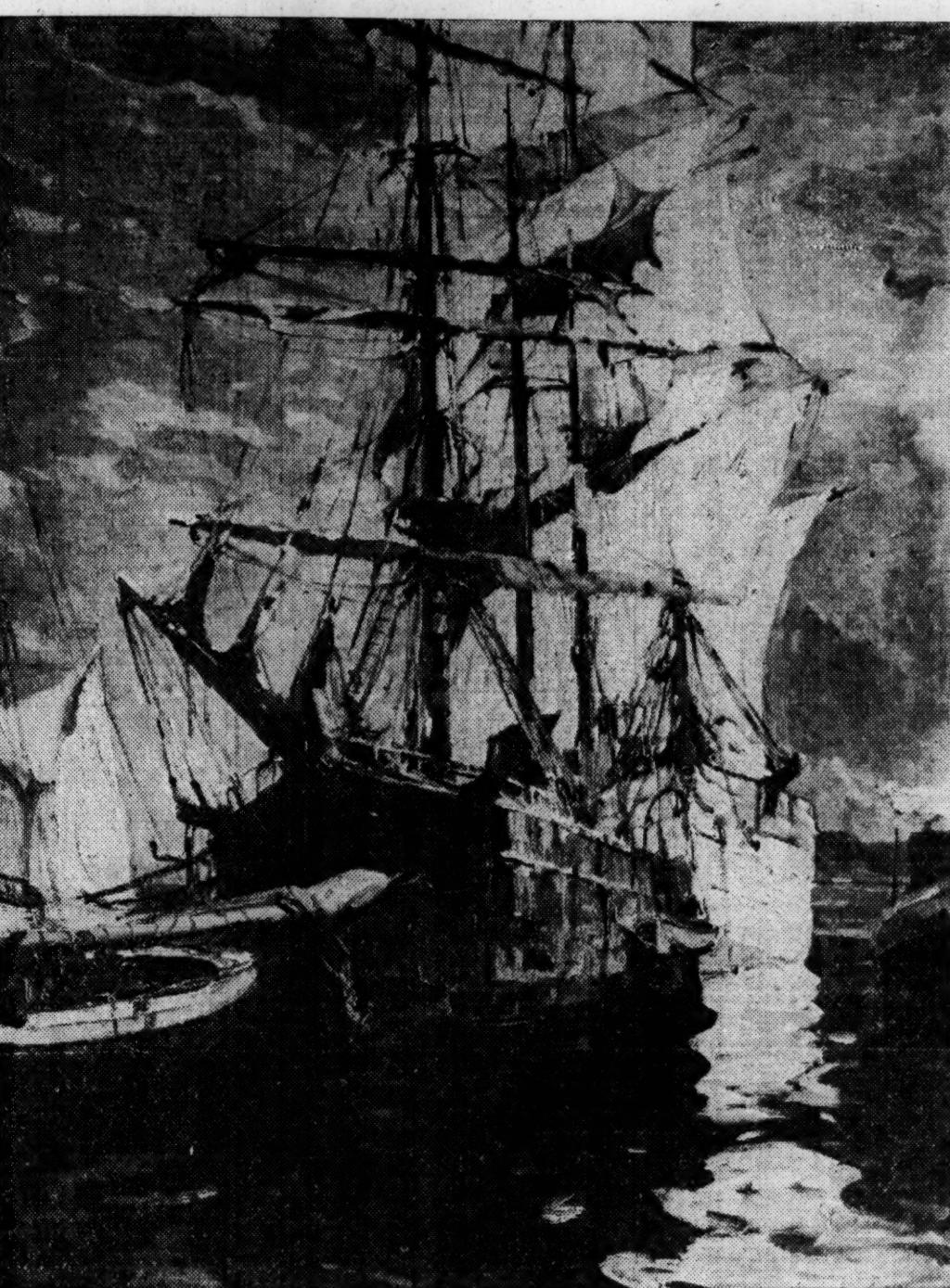
In the vast corn country of America such contrasts as these are seldom seen, because all is on a grander scale. A thousand acres of wheat or oats is not so much a pretty as a majestic sight, suggestive of the ocean. But the monarch of the American grain fields, and indeed the king of all the grains, is the maize or Indian corn. No name could be more appropriate than this, for the plant has the pride and vigor of an Indian chieftain in full ceremonial regalia. However carefully handled, it never grows with the disciplined regularity that we admire in the European grains. They are highly strung troops on dress parade, but each plant of Indian corn is an individual warrior who takes his orders from himself and marches to the drum of his own heart. The maize has been cultivated for a comparatively short time and retains some of the wilderness than oats and barley, though which were old when the pyramids were built. It is the characteristic grain of America, undisciplined, beautiful not in refinement but in shaggy power.

As for the other grains, no one can estimate the length of time during which they have been subject to man, have been tamed and beautified by him and have helped to civilize him in the process. For we must admit that there has been a reciprocal action and that we have gained as much from them as they from us. When we gave up, ages ago, the ways of nomads and settled down together among the grain fields, many other things were settled once and forever. Because the fields were stationary—unlike the game of the forest and the wandering herds which we had followed theretofore—we had to be stationary too, and this meant the institution of private property together with the immense nexus of morality and law we have woven to sustain it. A few of us in every generation, a mere handful of tramps and gypsies, may go back to ancient ways of our nomadic ancestors, but most of us have been kept fully occupied for the whole period of recorded history in tending to the edible grasses and to all the crafts and activities we have based upon them. And how much is there in modern civilization, when one comes to think of it, which is not ultimately based upon the field of grain? Property, law, morality, government, society, business—all rest upon this broad and solid foundation. If one were asked to say in four words what it is, chiefly, that has made the difference between the savage of the old-stone age and the cultivated European or American of today, one might well answer: "Wheat, oats, barley, and rye."

Pluck a spear of seedling wild grass from the roadside and take it over into the grain field, setting it up there on end beside a stem of barley. It is not one-third as tall as the barley and, although it has a wild grace of its own, it is far less beautiful than the cultivated plant. To this we may add the fact not discernible to the eye, but highly important for us, that it has far less utility, less value than the other for our human needs. Mankind has made all that difference, and this is one of the most remarkable, one of the most momentous things that mankind has done. Once man had done that, nearly everything else that he has done might be said to follow more or less as a matter of course. Take a hot-tent from the jungles of Africa and place him in a company of cultivated people of Europe or America. The difference between the savage and those people of culture will be like the difference between the wild grass plucked from the roadside and the cultivated grain.

These are some of the reasons for the fact that the beauty of a field of ripened grain is always deeper than anything that meets the eye. Color and form and motion of great charm anyone may see in it who has the skill and patience which all true seeing requires, but there is also a more moving beauty of human significance, discoverable only by the heart helped out by the historic imagination. The numberless centuries during which men have toiled for the grasses of the field and they for him, the ages through which these have climbed together to their present beauty and power, interacting all the while and gaining mutually by their mutual services—it is the reflection of all this which should give us a sense of comradeship with those men and oats and barley whenever we gaze out across their ripe beauty in the afternoons of late summer. We have toiled long and hard to bring about this beauty, and it is worth the effort we have put forth. In some sense and in some degree, it has made us what we are.

I. P. S. E.



Courtesy of the Casson Galleries, Boston, Mass.

Spanish Salt Barques. From a Painting by Harry T. Vincent.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

In Leafy Places

The wind is clear and quick,
The leaves of the dark pear
Shine bright in crystal air,
The wind is on them. Flick
Of leaf on silver leaf
Shakes and crisply stirred
To sylvan noises—feet
Scamper of little feet
In leafy places—bird
Squirrel or frightened hare.

—MARY BRITTON MILLER, in "Songs of Infancy."

City Park

There was something extraordinarily alive about that park on a sunny afternoon—something vital and cheerful to which everyone, even casual wanderers, responded almost immediately. All around it (if you ignored nothing) were arched, jutting buildings and lunging trees; but, once within its tall gates, you found an atmosphere of tranquillity, of delicate adventure—a sense of beauty all the more precious because it was snatched out of the heart of clamor and confusion. It was a new world that you entered here, an intimate and a charming one, where everything seemed to be modeled on a miniature scale: little noises, little events like the upsetting of a toy boat, the passing of an amber butterfly, the floating of a pink balloon above the tousled trees. Even the sky seemed to be more brilliant over the park than over any other section of the city; the clouds were more finely spun, the sparrows more rakish; and the air was slit through and through with arrows of fragrance—green smells, earth smells, unsubtle, sweet, friendly.

Well, in the center of the grounds a small lake flapped against green shores, making a slow, rather exquisite sound, more rhythmic than the rowdy chattering of the maples. On top of it there were swans, a bit supercilious, with their arched necks luminously white in the sunshine; and toy boats—some of them with sails that bulged out in a most dashng fashion; and wafer-thin leaves that had danced down, like emerald birds, from the poplars ranged methodically along the eastern shore. The sun plunged golden spears into the water; the wind, skipping across it on swift light feet, left shallow dents and rings of silver ripples.

There was a little gravel path which wound about the lake, following its every curve; and behind the path were green benches, ranged in equal distance apart, like prim ladies who had never been introduced. And beyond them there were masses of lilac bushes, with the sun glinting on their glossy leaves; and clumps of maples, full of shimmering lights and cool-colored shadows. There were plenty of other things, of course, worthy of one's attention and admiration: there was the tremendous drinking fountain that looked like a bird-bath (and worked spasmodically) near the east entrance; and there were the pigeons, whole hordes of them, rather stout from overeating; and the flower bed that was reported to be fashioned in the form of a clock (sometimes, if you devoted yourself to the problem and made lavish use of your imagination, you would be able to detect faint evidences of it) near the fountain.

As for the other grains, no one

can estimate the length of time during which they have been subject to man, have been tamed and beautified by him and have helped to civilize him in the process. For we must admit that there has been a reciprocal action and that we have gained as much from them as they from us. When we gave up, ages ago, the ways of nomads and settled down together among the grain fields, many other things were settled once and forever. Because the fields were stationary—unlike the game of the forest and the wandering herds which we had followed theretofore—we had to be stationary too, and this meant the institution of private property together with the immense nexus of morality and law we have woven to sustain it. A few of us in every generation, a mere handful of tramps and gypsies, may go back to ancient ways of our nomadic ancestors, but most of us have been kept fully occupied for the whole period of recorded history in tending to the edible grasses and to all the crafts and activities we have based upon them. And how much is there in modern civilization, when one comes to think of it, which is not ultimately based upon the field of grain? Property, law, morality, government, society, business—all rest upon this broad and solid foundation. If one were asked to say in four words what it is, chiefly, that has made the difference between the savage of the old-stone age and the cultivated European or American of today, one might well answer: "Wheat, oats, barley, and rye."

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the fact that the beauty of a field of ripened grain is always deeper than anything that meets the eye. Color and form and motion of great charm anyone may see in it who has the skill and patience which all true seeing requires, but there is also a more moving beauty of human significance, discoverable only by the heart helped out by the historic imagination. The numberless centuries during which men have toiled for the grasses of the field and they for him, the ages through which these have climbed together to their present beauty and power, interacting all the while and gaining mutually by their mutual services—it is the reflection of all this which should give us a sense of comradeship with those men and oats and barley whenever we gaze out across their ripe beauty in the afternoons of late summer. We have toiled long and hard to bring about this beauty, and it is worth the effort we have put forth. In some sense and in some degree, it has made us what we are.

I. P. S. E.

"I was free born"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE advantages of having a birth-right of freedom frequently are mentioned by the Apostle Paul in his epistles to the various churches, and he likens this material sense of freedom to the "glorious liberty of the children of God." In Acts we read that Paul, upon his return to Jerusalem after his third missionary journey, was apprehended and persecuted by the Jews. Later the captain was about to have him scourged when he learned that Paul was a Roman, whom it was unlawful to scourge if uncondemned. Then the chief captain said to Paul, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom;" and Paul answered, "I was free born."

The majority of the people in the world today have native freedom because they were born in countries where human rights are respected, and either where slavery never has been tolerated, or where it has been legally abolished. In the age of Augustus, when Paul was enduring the hardships of carrying the gospel to the Gentile world, this condition did not prevail, and only those were free-born who were citizens of Rome or the descendants of those who for some reason had acquired freedom, or had it bestowed upon them through some special favor or because of some deed of valor. To one bound under the yoke of captivity or slavery, freedom was indeed worth the "great sum" which the chief captain said he had paid for it.

To be "free born" was then, as it is now, one of the most wonderful blessings earth can give. Yet the idea of universal freedom has been a plant of slow growth in human consciousness, and ages of moral and spiritual development have been necessary to pave the way for the truer and larger concept of freedom which has come to this age through the teachings of Christian Science. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 226), Mrs. Eddy declares: "God has built a higher platform of human rights, and He has built it on divine claims. These claims are not made through code or creed, but in demonstration of 'on earth peace, good-will toward men.' Human claims, scholastic theology, material medicine and hygiene, fitter faith and spiritual understanding. Divine Science renders asunder these fetters, and man's birthright of sole allegiance to his Maker asserts itself."

This idea of "sole allegiance to his Maker" does not alter the fact that one is subject to the laws of state. How much more surely should one know that he may roam "free and fearless" in the "open field" of the spiritual realm, the kingdom of heaven which Jesus said "cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." One must free his own thought from its self-imposed bondage to material beliefs before he can realize the dominion which enables him to "meet every adverse circumstance as its master," as Mrs. Eddy tells us to do in Science and Health (p. 419). One must gain the true courage which is "king of the mental realm," before he can roam fearlessly in the wilderness of daily experience and not be enticed or enslaved by its subtle and mirage-like illusions. One must know that he is "free born" and that no error of belief can deprive him of his spiritual heritage, or prevent him from demonstrating the truth and the love which make and keep one free.

In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.

GOOD DEMAND IS FEATURE OF STEEL TRADE

Current Projects Call for Large Quantities—Pipe Lines Chief User

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The demand for steel at present is buoyed up by the numerous projects now under way which will require large tonnages of the metal. The greatest contributor to this demand is the oil industry for which pipe lines are being constructed.

Fabricated structural steel is a conspicuous outlet for production. The New York Structural Steel Board of Trade reports 70,000 tons booked during July in the New York metropolitan district, the highest since July of last year, when 73,000 tons was reported. The tonnage placed in June had been 38,000 tons.

The railroads are by no means absent from the market. The Pennsylvania Railroad will open bids tomorrow on 25,000 tons of bars, plates and shapes for fourth-quarter delivery.

The Great Northern is asking for

6000 tons of the same items. The van-

guard of the regular fall steel rail in-

quiry is appearing. The Wheeling & Lake Erie has already taken 3000

tons, the Southern has purchased 1700

tons and the St. Louis & Southwest

has taken 2000 tons. The Missouri-

Kansas-Texas has bought 500 cars.

Prospects for steel used in oil lines are the brightest in several months. The Pennsylvania has asked for the

new oil field at Santa Fe, Calif., a

250-mile line having been placed under

contract. A pending contract involves

450 miles of 24-inch pipe from the

Panhandle to Omaha and another

certain project is the 500-mile line to

St. Louis. Pipe lines are

in the market for 3000 tons of plates

and 300 tons of large rivets for the

fabrication of oil storage tanks.

Pig Iron Sales

Large tonnage transactions apply to raw materials as well as finished steel.

Pig iron sales at Cleveland were \$4,000

tons in a recent week following book-

ings of 30,000 tons in the preceding

two weeks. A maker of heating equip-

ment in the East has bought 20,000 to

30,000 tons.

Pig iron prices have stiffened in the middle West though in the East a weak market still prevails. This eastern market is worked up to a \$1.50

at \$1.80 a ton, furnaces, as compared with the official quotation of \$1.50.

The Thatcher Furnace Company has

bought 6000 tons of No. 2 plain iron

for its plant at Garwood, N. J. The

largest inquiry in the East involves

5000 tons for the General Electric

Company.

Buffalo pig iron producers are still

finding it difficult to lease barges for

less than \$2.50 a ton, and plans for

placing iron in winter storage are pro-

gressing slowly. Moreover, sales are

being made so rapidly as to allow for

but little storing of iron at New Jer-

sey ports.

Prices of finished steel are tending

higher. The latest announcement of

an higher price to sheet steel which

has been worked up to a \$2 a ton

the fourth quarter. New prices are

2 cents a pound for black sheets,

3.60 cents for galvanized, 2 cents for

blue-annealed, and 4 cents for auto-

matic (the last being unchanged).

Though these prices are \$2 per ton

higher in official quotations, they are

actually \$2 higher on black and \$4 a

ton higher on galvanized sheets.

The activity in the Pittsburgh steel

scrap market is strong. Scrap prices

have advanced another 50 cents a ton re-

presenting a complete recovery of \$1.50

to \$2 a ton above the recent low point.

Frances as Steel Producer

The world production of steel, in

1928 promises to make a new high

record, largely because of the big pro-

duction in the United States. A feature

of the return of industrial strength to

that country, having surpassed

Great Britain, Germany has

done well despite the loss of Lorraine.

New York subway construction is

the feature of fabricating structural

steel business. Over 87,000 tons of

23,000 tons have just been called for

as three new sections of the subway.

For the Brooklyn department store of

Abrasham & Straus, 6000 tons will be

needed.

The nonferrous metal markets have

been strong. Lead has stiffened in

the East St. Louis district with all sales

again made at 6¢ a pound, compared with 5.97½¢ a week ago. Copper has

been more active than the other

metals.

Statistics for July among the metals

have been generally favorable. Prices

of the metals are virtually unchanged.

Copper sells at 14½ cents; lead at 6.20

cents; New York zinc at 6.25 cents,

and tin at 18 cents for prompt and

48½ cents for future. The wide pre-

mium for spot tin is the feature of

that market.

MONEY EXPECTED TO REMAIN FIRM UNTIL MIDDLE OF OCTOBER

Harvard Economic Society, in its

weekly letter, says:

"It now appears certain that money

will remain in the hands of the

central bank for some time around

the middle of October, and probably until the turn of the year.

"A stock-market break of proportions

to release a large volume of funds

would doubtless change this outlook

materially, but the Reserve System

is enabled to reverse its policy

toward the money market, but the

time is now so short that even a con-

siderable reduction in brokers' loans

would be counteracted—at least

in part—by the usual outflow of gold

to Canada in the late autumn.

"Our present liquidation of

loans such as would accompany a

stock-market break, further, there

may well be some liquidation of col-

lateral borrowings as the present con-

gestion in the bond market is relieved

and the volume of new securities de-

clines."

These various influences may result

in some loss of gold despite the ef-

forts of European central banks to

prevent such a movement; but his

tendency will be counteracted—at least

in part—by the usual outflow of gold

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PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

(Including Subsidiaries)

DETROIT EDISON

\$1,207

\$4,061,162 \$4,061,171

Net aft tax... 1,192,128 971,084

Net aft chgs... 729,183 489,249

Net profit... 2,109,855 2,492,880

Net aft tax... 10,177,628 8,625,105

Net aft chgs... 6,968,373 5,555,988

*Includes non-operating income.

13 Un Nat Bk... 505 505 -5 11400 City 3 1/2s 30.101 101 101 +14 45,018 units, or 48.7 per cent.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended Aug. 18, 1928

CHICAGO STOCKS Net High Low Last Chg

550 Acme Steel... 191 212 204 +1/2

100 Adams Roy... 204 216 204 -1/2

1100 All Am Moh... 212 17 204 -1/2

120 Allis Chalm... 150 15 15 -1/2

120 Am P... 150 15 15 -1/2

120 Am Pub... 104 12 104 -1/2

120 Ark Gas... 104 12 104 -1/2

120 Arkitec... 104 12 104 -1/2

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FIELD DAY FOR CALIFORNIANS

Doeg and Mrs. T. C. Bundy Win Eastern Singles Championships

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL, Que.—C. Ross Somerville of the London Hunt Club, won the Canadian amateur championship for the first time Saturday, defeating W. K. Lanman Jr., of Columbus, O., 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final and thus maintained his series of successes in the international matches in the event in its last five years.

The former champion had not been invited by the Eastern Association, which was in charge of the selection of the eastern team, and his record of three wins and two losses stands as the best record for a player from the West.

But it was the younger son of the famous Sutton family that really furnished the thrills of the week-end. Fresh from his triumphs at Forest Hills in the East-West on Saturday he started in Sunday morning with George Lott, as his partner, with the semifinal round of the doubles, encountering the champion doubles pair of California, young Robert A. Seller and Neil Brown. This was a long and well-fought battle, and though the issue was prolonged by a session of tie-breakers, the result of his team was at 5-2, in the final set, and allowed the other pair to lead at 6-5, to be five times within a point of victory, the set and match finally went to Lott and Doeg, by score of 4-2, 4-6, 3-6, 6-4, 12-7.

Tilden and Hunter Win

In the meantime, the United States champions, and Davis Cup representatives of the United States, at Forest Hills, 2d, and Francis T. Hunter, were disposing of J. Gilbert Hart and Willard M. Aydelotte, in a four-set match, scored at 6-3, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4.

Doeg was now scheduled to encounter Frederic Mercur, the conqueror of Tilden and Lott in the finals of the singles, and after a brief rest they began play. It was probably evident that this time the young lefthander from the Pacific Coast had got a speed that he has never equaled in the East since his first victories as a junior. His first service was coming over like a bullet, averaging almost twice as fast as his service game, and while the steadiness of Mercur was never better, he was unable to stand up against the furious force of the younger player. Only the frequent errors of Doeg, especially of his attempt to keep Mercur in the game at all, this time, were offset by the initial set analysis, which showed that Doeg earned 15 points to 3 for Mercur, while in the second the margin was likewise, 21 to 9. Altogether, in 16 service games, Doeg made 14 aces, while Mercur made only 4, out of a total of 111. This finally wore down the resistance of Mercur and after the extra-game battles in the first and second sets, Doeg had an easier time in the last, to win the match, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5, 6-0, 6-3.

Doeg Upsets Stars

The greatest victory for Doeg came in the final match, when the National champions, Tilden and Hunter, though with a gain of victory in their sets, were stopped by the different tactics at the critical moment, and finally lost the match and the title, 4-6, 9-11, 7-5, 6-0, 6-3.

The elder pair had won the first two sets, but the crucial struggle, by the clever work of Hunter, directed his play at Doeg, and forcing the latter into errors on his own volvings. These breaks usually came during the service of Lott, as Doeg was still sending his service aces with regularity. Doeg, however, in the change of play, during their service games, regularly and the score at 5-3 in their favor, Doeg suddenly developed new tactics, and hitting his volleys with great force in place of playing them softly, the set, and then added six more to tie the set score, with a love set, 6-1.

The final set again was all in their favor, until they were at 3-1, when Doeg dropped a service game, his second in the match, and allowed the elder pair to take the score to 3-3. But it was a loss of much of the old-time play of the champions, and the younger stars won the next three and the match, 4-6, 9-11, 7-5, 6-0, 6-3. The summary:

EASTERN TURF TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—SINGLES—Final Round
J. H. Doeg and Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa., 7-5, 8-6.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round
J. G. Hall and W. M. Aydelotte, won from Frederic Mercur and E. F. Dawson by default.

G. M. Lott Jr. and J. H. Doeg, won from Jerome Lang and H. E. Coggleshaw by default.

Semifinal Round
W. T. Tilden and F. T. Hunter defeated J. G. Hall and W. M. Aydelotte, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, 12-14.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round
Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round
J. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, and G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated W. T. Tilden and Francis T. Hunter, 4-6, 9-11, 7-5, 6-0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round
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WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round
Mrs. E. A. Falk and Miss P. W. Anderson defeated Miss C. Zinks and Miss Ruth Oxeman, 6-2, 9-7.

Miss M. K. Gladman and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., defeated Mrs. A. B. Townsend and Mrs. A. G. Francis, 7-6, 10-8.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round
Miss M. K. Gladman and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., defeated Mrs. E. A. Falk, New York, and Miss P. W. Anderson, 6-2, 9-7.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Won Lost P.C.
Birmingham 31 18 625
Mobile Rock 30 21 588
Memphis 29 24 540
Chattanooga 26 23 500
New Orleans 25 25 500
Mobile 22 26 469
Nashville 20 26 469
Atlanta 18 25 440

RESULTS SATURDAY
Birmingham 8, Little Rock 2, Mobile 9, Chattanooga 1, Memphis 4, New Orleans 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Chattanooga 7, Mobile 5, Memphis 4, Atlanta 1, New Orleans 6, Nashville 4.

Western Team Is an Easy Victor

Defeats the Eastern Tennis Players by Six Matches to Three

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The team from the West won the annual East-West tennis matches, for the first time since 1925, at Forest Hills stadium, on Saturday. The score was 6 to 3, to the clean sweep of the singles titles, and with another representative of Santa Monica, Miss Marlene K. Clark, in the doubles, with the Eastern Association, the doubles team of the Eastern Association, the tennis championship finals, at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, over the weekend, was decidedly a field day for the California city.

Mrs. Bundy, who won the United States women's championship as Miss May Sutton, in 1904, and was the first American woman to win at Wimbledon, started the proceedings on Saturday afternoon, when she defeated Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr., of Springfield, Mass., 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

After a long, hard-fought battle, coming from behind in the final set, Mrs. Chapin was within two games of victory at 4-2, to win four games in a row for the set and match, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

But it was the younger son of the famous Sutton family that really furnished the thrills of the week-end. Fresh from his triumphs at Forest Hills in the East-West on Saturday he started in Sunday morning with George Lott, as his partner, with the semifinal round of the doubles, encountering the champion doubles pair of California, young Robert A. Seller and Neil Brown. This was a long and well-fought battle, and though the issue was prolonged by a session of tie-breakers, the result of his team was at 5-2, in the final set, and allowed the other pair to lead at 6-5, to be five times within a point of victory, the set and match finally went to Lott and Doeg, by score of 4-2, 4-6, 3-6, 6-4, 12-7.

Doeg and Mrs. T. C. Bundy Win Eastern Singles Championships

C. R. SOMERVILLE WINS GOLF TITLE

Defeats W. K. Lanman Jr. of the United States in Canadian Amateur

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—C. Ross Somerville of the London Hunt Club, won the Canadian amateur championship for the first time Saturday for the second time in three years when he defeated William K. Lanman Jr., of Columbus, O., 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final and thus maintained his series of successes in the international matches in the event in its last five years.

The former champion had not been invited by the Eastern Association, which was in charge of the selection of the eastern team, and his record of three wins and two losses stands as the best record for a player from the West.

The new champion owes his victory to a remarkable exhibition of consistency and perfect golf in the first 18 holes on Saturday morning which he finished with a lead of four over his opponent. In the 18-hole 12-hole Somerville did not vary from par figures, but at the sixteenth he lapsed by a stroke, but then finished up with two more par holes. His approximate medal score of 70 was the best exhibition of golf in the tournament.

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Doeg and Mrs. T. C. Bundy Win Eastern Singles Championships

W. M. Aydelotte, of New York, East, defeated Neil Brown, San Francisco, West, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2, and W. M. Washburn, New York, New East, defeated R. A. Seller, San Francisco, West, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2.

R. G. King, New York, East, defeated R. B. Bell, Austin, West, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

D. Herrington, San Francisco, West, defeated G. S. Mangin, New York, East, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.

Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.

W. M. Washburn, New York, East, defeated R. N. Williams, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Mrs. Pressler Wins Western Golf Title

Defeats Miss Virginia Wilson by 7 and 6

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—For the second consecutive year, Mrs. Harry Pressler of the San Gabriel Club, Los Angeles, Calif., is the champion of the Women's Western Golf Association. Brilliantly steady on the course, she won the 18-hole 12-hole, 47 out of a total of 111. This finally wore down the resistance of Mercury and after the extra-game battles in the first and second sets, Doeg had an easier time in the last, to win the match, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5, 6-0, 6-3.

Doeg was now scheduled to encounter Frederic Mercur, the conqueror of Tilden and Lott in the finals of the singles, and after a brief rest they began play. It was probably evident that this time the young lefthander from the Pacific Coast had got a speed that he has never equaled in the East since his first victories as a junior. His first service was coming over like a bullet, averaging almost twice as fast as his service game, and while the steadiness of Mercur was never better, he was unable to stand up against the furious force of the younger player. Only the frequent errors of Doeg, especially of his attempt to keep Mercur in the game at all, this time, were offset by the initial set analysis, which showed that Doeg earned 15 points to 3 for Mercur, while in the second the margin was likewise, 21 to 9. Altogether, in 16 service games, Doeg made 14 aces, while Mercur made only 4, out of a total of 111. This finally wore down the resistance of Mercur and after the extra-game battles in the first and second sets, Doeg had an easier time in the last, to win the match, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5, 6-0, 6-3.

Doeg Upsets Stars

The greatest victory for Doeg came in the final match, when the National champions, Tilden and Hunter, though with a gain of victory in their sets, were stopped by the different tactics at the critical moment, and finally lost the match and the title, 4-6, 9-11, 7-5, 6-0, 6-3.

The elder pair had won the first two sets, but the crucial struggle, by the clever work of Hunter, directed his play at Doeg, and forcing the latter into errors on his own volvings. These breaks usually came during the service of Lott, as Doeg was still sending his service aces with regularity. Doeg, however, in the change of play, during their service games, regularly and the score at 5-3 in their favor, Doeg suddenly developed new tactics, and hitting his volleys with great force in place of playing them softly, the set, and then added six more to tie the set score, with a love set, 6-1.

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SPECIAL FROM

RADIO

Ignition Noises in Airplane Radio Receivers Eliminated

Navy Department Development a Most Important Aid in Aerial Navigation Improvement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—One of the most important developments in radio-aviation work is the announcement by the United States Navy of the elimination of ignition noises from an airplane motor in the ship's radio receiver while in flight. Its importance may be realized by the fact that it will double the present range of aircraft radio reception, making communication and beacon work much more useful and accurate.

Efforts to accomplish this end have been made for years, and many have claimed "eliminators" which have been found under actual testing conditions to be sadly wanting. The Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department now claims this achievement.

Co-operating with a commercial organization, the bureau has developed a shielded spark plug which together with the usual engine-ignition shielding will, it is claimed, completely suppress the noise so long a disturbing factor in radio-telephone reception on aircraft. This shielded spark plug has been subjected to tests on an UO type of observation plane, and its gratifying performance as a silencer of airplane engine noises is such that similar installations are contemplated on a pursuit plane and a torpedo plane.

In fact, the experiments with this method of shielding conducted by navy engineers from the naval research laboratory, Bellevue, D. C., have afforded such satisfactory results as to foreshadow quantity production of the shielded plug at an early date; the Navy Department on the basis of these tests, encouraging and even inviting their commercial manufacture and installation on various types of planes. This invention, it is said, will double the distance range of aircraft radio receivers.

Lieut.-Commander A. I. Price, officer in charge of aircraft radio for the Bureau of Aeronautics, in an exclusive interview with a correspondent of the Monitor, traced the various attempts to solve the ignition-interference problem, noted the obstacles that have retarded the progress of the difficult undertaking, and pointed out why he believed the newly designed spark plug offers a satisfactory solution. The gravity of the problem and the importance of its correct solution are suggested when we are reminded of the increasing use of radio telephones on aircraft for the reception of weather forecasts and other information pertinent to the safety of aviators.

Air Navigation Aided
The airways division of the United States Department of Commerce, for instance, is to establish marker radio beacons along the civilian airways for the furnishing of radio-telephone communications to airplanes in flight, and the receipt of these messages necessitates the elimination of aircraft engine disturbances that would interfere with adequate reception. The Bureau of Standards has indicated the absolute necessity for some form of airplane-engine shielding in order to effectively use radio-beacon services.

"Everyone identified with radio," points out Lieut.-Commander Price, "has been endeavoring to solve the ignition problem for a number of years. The Departments of Navy, War, and Commerce have been trying to eliminate ignition disturbances which produce a very high noise level in all aircraft radio receivers. The problem, however, was never as serious an objection to the Navy, up to the present time, as it has been to other Government services employing telephone communication. This is due primarily to the fact that a greater distance is obtainable from radio telegraph than telephone apparatus, with the same power input. The Navy's program of developing suitable light-weight radio-telephone equipment for small planes introduced to the service the necessity of ignition shielding."

"For more than two years, the Navy has experimented with various methods of inserting high-frequency chokes in the ignition system of aircraft but these proved unsatisfactory for various reasons. At first, the Navy did not look with favor upon the shielding of ignition leads, since in the older systems of ignition the insulation on these leads were regarded as insufficient to prevent ignition current from penetrating the insulation and grounding on the surrounding shielding. With the advent, however, of superior ignition cable and with the Navy's development of the Schindler magneto it was found possible to shield the ignition system without causing a breakdown of the insulation.

Past Efforts Limited

"In the past, various methods have been employed by other services in shielding the ignition system, but these attempts usually stopped at the spark plug—although some spark plug caps were developed for enclosing the plug. The primary objections to these caps were their bulkiness and difficulty of installation on certain engines where the available space for the spark plug is restricted. And, in addition, they



American Transformer Co., Newark, N.J.

1928

AMERITRAN Quality Radio Products

De Luxe

The Standard of Excellence in Audio Transformers. First stage, second stage, 4.

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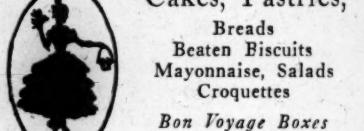
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EDITORIALS

Japan's Manchurian Policy

MORE is at stake in the present Sino-Japanese difficulty than appears in the dispatches. Japan, so the "official" declarations point out, is determined at all costs to protect her Manchurian market. The ascendancy of Nationalist China in this former kingdom of Chang Tso-lin is regarded, officially, as a threat to that market. It follows, therefore, that the Government of Baron Tanaka has no alternative but to block the alliance between Nanking and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, nominal overlord of Manchuria's three provinces. Such, at any rate, is the logic of the somewhat complicated situation as the Japanese Government views it.

On the other hand, to quite a great many others the situation is not likely to appear so simple. That Japan is justified in protecting her market in Manchuria is admitted. That the ascendancy of Nationalist China would threaten the market is not so clear. In fact, the claim is made by some that legitimate economic development would be speeded under a Nationalist régime. It is, indeed, the belief to this effect that led to the recent de facto recognition of the Nationalist Government by the United States and that is preparing the way for a similar move by other powers.

It is noteworthy that Baron Tanaka's tactics have not gone unchallenged in Japan. A great section of the press has persistently opposed him. His program, it is argued, has given a serious setback to the trend toward more democratic government at home and a more pacific policy abroad, and the belief is expressed that Japan's position in the world that is giving its serious attention to the outlawry of war has been adversely affected.

In China, the consequences of Japan's policy are even more serious. The Nationalists' claim to Manchuria has the sanction of the Washington treaties and will not lightly be sacrificed. To enforce that claim in the face of Japan's opposition can hardly be undertaken single-handed by the present Chinese régime. Dispatches from Nanking and Shanghai indicate that many Chinese of standing have urged that the Nationalists re-establish diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. Such a move would be prompted, not by a changed Chinese attitude toward Russia, but by belief in the necessity for a closer alliance with the power that would most readily dispute the Japanese claims to Manchuria.

It is to be hoped that the prospect of these developments will weigh more heavily with Baron Tanaka and his associates. Many believe that the present Nationalist régime in China is more than temporary, that its sweeping victories in the field over the northerners culminating as they did in the capture of Peking, now known as Peiping, have made it a power to reckon with, and the support it has won from various factions of China's politics is significant. Also, the apparent ability of the different military commanders to sink their personal differences and support the central authority of Nanking is worthy of note. Moreover, the facility with which the points at issue between that Government and the powers are moving toward settlement appears encouraging. It is, nevertheless, the part of wisdom, in view of the complexities of the entire Far Eastern situation, to avoid sweeping generalizations, at least for the present. That the alliances which China makes during this present crisis and the policies that its Government initiates will greatly affect the future peace of the Far East is, however, a safe conclusion.

Trade Barriers

THE State Department has been notified that Hugh Gibson, the United States Minister to Switzerland, has signed at Geneva on behalf of his country the protocol and the supplementary agreement that was drafted as a consequence of the convention of last November. That convention sought to devise means for the elimination of trade barriers in import and export trade. The convention, to become binding, must be accepted by at least eighteen of the twenty-seven signatory powers. It is not proposed, in this manner, to interfere with the customs tariffs of the countries involved nor to dictate in any manner the revenue or protective measures adopted by the member states. The convention was designed to remove those administrative rules and regulations which have in so many instances made it next to impossible to trade in certain commodities with some countries. The supplemental agreement, now signed on behalf of the United States, proposes to remove absolute prohibitions on some specific goods in special instances.

Trade barriers, like passport regulations, grew up incident to war conditions. And while many of these regulations are confessedly embarrassing to traders they have not all been discarded, for the simple reason that conclusive evidence of the lack of necessity therefor has not been presented. Furthermore, their continuance was predicated upon the assumption that it would be unpolitic for one country to discard the regulations without first persuading other countries to do the same. In other words, trade barriers have not infrequently

offered opportunities for diplomatic trading. But their elimination through sporadic diplomatic negotiation has been a slow process.

Pretty much the same situation exists among the nations of the Western Hemisphere as has existed in Europe. The protocol and supplementary agreement signed at Geneva related primarily to trade barriers in Europe. Trade barriers between the nations of the Americas were the subject of a number of conferences called by the Pan-American Union. It was an important subject for discussion at the recent Havana conference of that body. Traders have rather generally agreed that the exchange of commodities between these countries would be expedited were the customs regulations and the trade practices more uniform. They have heretofore lacked that uniformity because some of the nations have seen fit to impose requirements upon traders to meet conditions which very largely no longer exist.

The novelty in the present instance has been the method adopted for the elimination of trade barriers. Prior to 1914 such matters would have been subjected to individual negotiation between two states. Today they are taken up in general conference of the nations called together for that specific purpose. Such universality of negotiation bespeaks a universal acceptance of more reasonable trading regulations.

The Argentine Corn Issue

THE United States Tariff Commission has become the bête noire of the State Department. Every time relations appear to be especially amicable with a country with which the State Department is especially desirous of maintaining amicable relations, the tariff commission starts to raise the duty on that nation's products. Although in the end it does not always actually increase the tariff, its mere investigation of the question arouses a storm of protest and editorial comment in the press of the investigated country.

This has been true especially in the relations of the United States with Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and most important of all, Argentina. All of these nations are among the best markets of the United States; and every time the tariff commission threatens to raise rates, agitators in these countries threaten to boycott United States goods.

Tariff and restrictive relations with Argentina have been especially turbulent. This is due to the fact that Argentina, with the same climate as the middle western section of the United States produces practically the same goods as the western farmer of this country; and with farm products in a state of depression, the tariff commission has been anxious to protect the American farmer from outside competition. As a result, many of the increases recently considered by the tariff commission have been on agricultural imports.

At the present time, the commission is considering an increased duty of 7½ cents per bushel on corn. Argentina is the only country which sells corn to the United States. She sells corn only during years when there is a scarcity of corn in the United States and when her own corn prices are low.

During two years out of the last five, her maximum contribution to the 3,000,000,000 bushel output of the United States was the infinitesimal item of approximately 5,000,000 bushels. She sent this only to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts where it was distributed to poultry dealers in cities where it could be unloaded from the barge to the consumer without a rail haul. This rail haul is the fundamental factor in the import of Argentine corn. Railroad transportation from the middle West to the Pacific coast costs twenty-two cents per bushel, while the water haul from Buenos Aires to San Francisco is twelve cents per bushel.

Thus, Argentine corn can undersell Nebraskan corn on the Pacific coast by approximately ten cents per bushel. The same is true, with slightly different figures, on the Atlantic coast.

United States farmers have now demanded that the tariff commission increase the duties on corn so they may ship 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 bushels annually to San Francisco, Seattle, New York and Philadelphia. The tariff commission has taken the question under advisement. It has heard representatives from the farm belt and from Argentina. A decision will be rendered in a month.

Meanwhile, however, a factor has arisen upon which the Midwest farmer had not counted. His eastern brother, who raises poultry and who buys Argentine flint corn to feed his poultry would be under the necessity of paying, should the tariff be increased, an additional ten cents per bushel for his poultry feed. Thus, the farmers of the East and the far West stand divided against the farmers of the Midwest; and much to the satisfaction of the State Department, which has brought all of its influence to bear to salve the wounded feelings of Argentina, it appears likely that the tariff commission will not increase the tariff on corn.

Tapping Canada's Resources

AFTER three centuries of development in Canada, the mineral resources of the vast Dominion are still awaiting the hand of the promoter. Gold, silver, nickel, copper, graphite and other deposits are being found in quantities which indicate that the potentialities of sections once regarded as almost a barren waste are almost limitless.

In the region forming a V-shape, with its base resting in southern Ontario and the angles swinging northwestward into Manitoba and eastward to Labrador, the terrain is dotted with mineral wealth, the full extent of which has not yet been determined. American and Canadian capital is uniting on a broad scale to develop the wealth of this land, and potential water supply in unlimited volume makes feasible broad-scale operations at relatively low cost to the promoters.

In the Lake St. John district, lying north of Quebec, model towns, enormous hydroelectric developments and rail and water terminals are proceeding apace. Newsprint paper is being produced on a scale which makes possible the supplying of all American newspapers, and the transportation of this by rail is a source of

increasing profit to the Canadian railroads. Fast and regular schedules enable the great dailies in cities south of the border to keep on hand only a relatively small amount of paper.

Great corporations are investing huge sums in the development of the recently discovered resources of Canada. The International Paper Company, with its plants throughout the eastern provinces; the Aluminum Company of America, which is taking advantage of the hydroelectric supply to establish a plant for the manufacture of aluminum in northern Quebec, to which point its ships bring bauxite (the principal ingredient) direct from South America; the Harry Payne Whitney mining developments in the Flin Flon field of Manitoba are among a few of the companies which are spending millions of dollars in the Dominion of Canada.

With a plentiful labor supply, which is stable because it is composed largely of residents who are local or for whom model towns are being constructed; with cheap water supply to drive the machinery; with deep-water navigation to many points and adequate rail transport to those removed from the eastern rivers, Canada is entering an area of manufacturing and industry which may well bring it to the forefront in supplying finished commodities to the world.

That her start in industrial activities has come at this time, after other nations have been in the field for a century or more, is not a disadvantage, for the Canadian possesses a degree of optimism concerning the possibilities of his land which can readily surmount all obstacles. Canada's progress in a relatively new field for her seems assured, for capital does not freely flow into untried and highly speculative investments.

Pacific Ports' Shipping Facilities

KEEN as is competition between Atlantic ports for tonnage, that which exists in the Pacific is even greater. Aided by chambers of commerce, shipping men, many citizens and self-appointed "boosters," it seems as if each port on the Pacific, from San Diego on the south to Prince Rupert on the north, lays claim to either the "best" or the "second best" harbor, and points with pride to the growing volume of tonnage passing through its terminals and the increasing number of vessels visiting the port annually.

Such competition is good, and the loyalty of each city to its port is entirely to be commended. Through competition comes excellence of service, and the rivalry between Pacific coastal ports, both for the growing Oriental business and for the United States and Canadian inter-coastal traffic as well, indicates the need of modern facilities and efficient handling in order that each port may continue to realize a substantial volume of freight.

The mere transferring of freight from ship to rail does not, in itself, make a city prosper, for labor-saving machinery now accomplishes much that formerly was done by hand, and reduces, proportionately, the number of local laborers who must be employed at the docks. But the handling of a volume of freight automatically lends prestige to the city, and as a result its local merchants may become factors in the trade, bank clearings may increase and the city may attract a growing amount of commercial and pleasure travel.

Here, Los Angeles is exploiting its improved port facilities and seeking to compete the more actively with San Francisco. Seattle regards itself as an active competitor of San Francisco as well as Vancouver, while Portland and Tacoma, with the smaller ports, are striving to attract more ocean tonnage to their docks. Further north, Prince Rupert lays claim to the shortest water route to the Orient and has built a large grain elevator, the better to compete with her more firmly established neighbor to the south, Vancouver.

The excellent facilities at the Pacific ports impress the visitor from the East. Modern docks, machinery, well-laid-out marginal thoroughfares sufficiently wide to accommodate all street traffic, and with ramps leading over these streets to the pier entrances; steel piers with comfortable, well-heated and ventilated pier houses for passengers cause the easterner to marvel at the skillful planning of these docks. They have, of course, been recently constructed, and hence have avoided the errors which have grown up in the older ports of the Atlantic; but there is little doubt that the port facilities on the Pacific are, in general, far superior to those obtaining at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark News and other places where, with the exception of a few new and modern piers at each port, the facilities are quite obsolete.

Editorial Notes

Another indication of the rapidity with which aviation is advancing is shown by the fact that the airplane is being substituted for the steamship to carry papers from the mainland to Block Island, an island off Rhode Island, because the steamer cannot be depended upon to make the trip in stormy weather.

Additional locks have been recommended for the Panama Canal by a former member of the Isthmian commission, but not in order to make the passage safer. The flood for which the canal builders have not prepared adequately is the rising tide of oceanic shipping.

Hunter College of New York admitted 11,976 women in its evening and extension division last year. Such an eagerness for higher training, particularly among those unable to be regular students, should encourage other colleges to install similar divisions.

Do outdoor advertisers, who ask co-operation, instead of legislation, in correcting billboard abuses on the highways, mean that they will furnish the hammer if the public will supply the ax?

Both the Republican and the Democratic voters of Ohio set an example to all the voters of the Nation by nominating dry candidates for the governorship of that State.

The non-voting citizen would defend quickly certain rights that he considers inalienable, including the one that he alienates.

Camping Out With Archibald

V
WITH the best possible intentions in regard to camping out on the morrow, Archibald and I retired to our beds in the vicarage, and it was, perhaps, the stern resolve henceforth to slumber in our collapsible cots at night that made the vicar bed so exceedingly comfortable to me. Archibald, before retiring, had impressed upon me the necessity for an early morning start, and it was with a profound sense of guilt that I awoke suddenly, found the sun streaming in at my window, looked at my watch and discovered that it was 7 o'clock!

Leaping from my bed, I opened the door of Archibald's room and found him still slumbering. Then I went back to bed, feeling much better. We breakfasted with the vicar at 9 o'clock, and when I reminded Archibald privately about the early morning start he had ordered, he said: "Early, old chap, is an elastic term. Let's stretch it a bit this morning, what?"

I was more than willing, despite the fact that the blacksmith had called to report Marmaduke quite fit again and ready for the road. It was a warm day, and the Old World garden of the vicarage was a delightful place in which to linger. The smooth lawn with its border of sweet-scented flowers stretched at our feet as we sat in our garden chairs beneath an ancient oak through whose branches the sunlight filtered and made fantastic shadows on the green carpet below.

It was very restful there, and the presence of our kindly host made it quite easy to stretch that elastic term "early" to any absurd length. The vicar seemed in no hurry to speed our departure. Indeed, he began to urge us in his gentle way to remain over the week-end. The fact that he had found Archibald to be a worthy opponent at the chessboard contributed, no doubt, to his desire for us to stay, but I fancy that his kindly hospitality would have found expression regardless of the ancient game.

Archibald wavered as the vicar pressed us to remain. The restful charm of our temporary environment was sinking as deeply into his consciousness as mine. Camping out, as compared with camping in with the vicar, hung in the balance for a few minutes with the odds in favor of camping in. To go or stay rotated in our thoughts as a problem difficult to solve. Then a little diversion occurred, trifling in itself, but it solved our problem suddenly and violently. A servant came across the lawn and handed the vicar some letters and pamphlets which the country postman had just left.

"Ah," said the vicar, as he stripped the wrapper from one of the pamphlets and opened it; "this is the Parish Magazine of my friend, the vicar in Pudboro. That's in your part of Sussex, Mr. Plumpton."

"Oh, quite," replied Archibald, "I know the vicar very well."

"And he seems to know you very well, also," said the vicar, smiling. "Here is something about you in his magazine: 'The meeting of the Pudboro Poultry Association on June 9 promises to be an auspicious occasion, especially since Mr. Archibald Plumpton will preside. Mr. Plumpton's reputation as a humorous speaker, so happily established at the Bazaar in aid of the New Parish Pump Fund, insures that the Poultry Association meeting will be made interesting and even enjoyable, and—'

"One moment," interrupted Archibald tensely, rising from his chair, "would you mind repeating the date of the poultry meeting?"

"June 9," replied the vicar.

"What day is this?" asked Archibald.

"Saturday," I said.

"The date, I mean!" exclaimed Archibald.

"Why—why, bless me! This is the 9th!" said the vicar.

Archibald with a groan sank back into his chair. "I thought the meeting was to be on the 19th! My appointment book, in which I jotted it, is at home, but I had it fixed in my thought that it was the 19th, not the 9th! Here we are at least 150 miles from Pudboro, and the meeting starts at 3 o'clock this afternoon!" He groaned again.

"Never mind," I said, "the meeting, of course, won't be as interesting as the Parish Magazine intimates, but think of your escape from having to live up to your humorous reputation!"

"You don't understand, old chap; this meeting is the biggest affair that Pudboro has ever had. Why, Prof. Cadwallader Featherston of California, the world's greatest living authority on chickens, is to be our guest and address the meeting! I was to introduce him and entertain him over night at my home. And I must have told my wife it was to be on the 19th, for she is visiting in Scotland. Well, of all the stupid things I've ever done, this—" Archibald's emotion overcame him, and he arose and paced the lawn. The vicar murmured his sympathy. I looked at my watch—it registered 10:30. I sprang from my chair.

"See here, Archibald," I said, "what speed can Marmaduke really evolve?"

"Speed?" echoed Archibald, halting, "why, anything up to—what do you mean?"

"We've got four and a half hours before the meeting. Can we do it?" Archibald's face lit up, and he gripped my shoulder.

"Do it? Of course we can do it! We've got to do it! Thanks, old chap, I forgot Marmaduke for the moment." He turned to the vicar. "Please forgive us for hustling away like this. We shall never forget your kindness, and when you are near Pudboro, ask anybody where my place is, and give me an opportunity of returning your hospitality. I'd love to stay the week-end, but—er—unless you are interested in poultry, you can't quite understand my feelings. Why, Professor Featherston is the man who invented the famous slogan: 'An egg a day makes a chicken pay.' He's a wonder, an absolute wonder—where is my hat—oh, thank you so much. Good-by—good-by—remember to look me up when—"

We left the vicar standing at his gate, and a few minutes later, as Marmaduke roared up the hill out of the village, he raised his hand in kindly benediction.

One hundred and fifty miles from Pudboro—could we do it by 3 o'clock? With a modern, medium-powered car, there could be no question about it, but Marmaduke was not a modern car, and although Archibald's confidence never wavered, mine did at first. But as we struck a main road to the east, and Marmaduke began to reel off the miles, I finally became convinced that he would do it. It was not a pleasant journey, however. Archibald is a skilled driver, but as we roared, pounded and swayed along the road, he began to rehearse the speech he intended to make, and at one point he removed his hands from the wheel in order to gesture. It was a tense moment, in which Marmaduke lost his head and swerved and swerved madly.

"You do the speaking, and let me gesticulate!" I gasped.

"Sit tight, old chap, it's all right," said Archibald, grinning. "By the way, do you think Professor Featherston would object if I introduced a little humor in my remarks? I thought of quoting: 'Birds of a feather flock together.' Do you see? Featherston and chickens. What?"

"Is the Professor gifted with a sense of humor?" I asked.

"I don't know, but his parents must have been to name him Cadwallader. I think I'll risk it."

Mile after mile fled into the past behind us. Once we stopped to refill the petrol tank, and once we thought of stopping for lunch, but a glance at the clock on the dash settled that thought